

h.p. page  
no. 7

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 25, 1923



PROUD GATHERERS OF THE PRAIRIE ORCHARD HARVEST

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## The Ottawa Session

Not Much Done for Relief of Agriculture, although Progressives Make it Clear that Certain Measures Necessary—The Senate and the Railway Construction Bill

By The Guide Special Correspondent

TO appraise accurately the work of the recent parliamentary session is not easy. To approach absolutely without bias any political situation is difficult, and even when done it is hard to convince old Liberals and Conservatives that a strictly independent opinion is being rendered. But the large western Progressive following, far from the scene and vitally interested in developments, has a right to expect a fair statement.

In the first place this parliament deserves well at the hands of the public. At times it receives but scant consideration from those who think that nothing but a strictly two-party lineup is workable, and who do not believe that any appreciable departure from the old methods of doing business is of value. This is undoubtedly the most representative House of Commons Canada has had for many years. Even its severest critics must admit that it quite fairly represents what the public is saying and thinking. There may be room for difference of opinion as to whether it always takes the best methods to secure what is best for the public.

It is a common charge against the House of Commons that during the last session it talked far too much. It did do a great deal of talking, and to a large extent this was justified in that the members from the West had no alternative but to speak plainly on the realities of western conditions. There are in the main two ways of getting government action; one is through secret influence, and the other through agitation. The Progressives being unable to exert the former, had necessarily to fall back on the latter. So they had to pound, pound, pound. They did convince parliament that agriculture, especially that in the West, needs relief; but they did not get much in relief measures.

## Lake Freight Rates

In so far as the West is concerned, the most important piece of legislation was that placing control of rates, and shipping on the Great Lakes generally under the control of the The Grain Commission, and the empowering of the government to suspend the coasting laws. This was the cleanest piece of work of this kind done in years. The agitation conducted against the shipping combine on the lakes was sustained; the charges made were substantiated by one of the most capable commissions ever appointed, and the government gave effect in legislation to practically all recommendations.

## Tariff Legislation

Aside from the standing offer of reciprocity with the United States written into the Customs Act; the provision that if the president reduces the duties on certain important farm products and fish entering the United States, the Canadian government may do likewise and the increasing of the British preference the other legislation was not of outstanding importance to agriculture. This action may help to keep reciprocity sentiment alive in the United States. Certainly it has set

forth squarely the attitude of Canada on the subject. Because of Canada's action in 1911, it was desirable that its change of heart should be indicated.

## The East and The Tariff

The budget generally was a sore disappointment to the low tariff element in the House. It satisfied the protectionists, but at the expense of the government's record for sincerity to its pledges. It caused much dissatisfaction in the government's own ranks, though only one, A. R. McMaster, broke with them on it. How serious the dissatisfaction is time alone will tell. At present it is impossible to do more than declare Mr. McMaster's action to have been one of very great courage. So far it has not been followed up in such a way as to produce important permanent results. The Progressives acted wisely in moving their amendment to the budget and in opposing also the main motion for its adoption.

There was a marked return to the old method of stimulating industry through artificial methods. Bounties were granted for the production of copper bars, and hemp, on the ground that it would probably result in the establishing of a new industry. Artificial silk products were placed on the dutiable list. Another piece of protection was the passing of the resolution prohibiting the manufacture or importation of oleomargarine. If the organized farmers demand protection for their own products their ground on the tariff issue will soon be cut from under them.

## Economy not in Evidence

Parliament did not save much money during the session. It voted about \$485,000,000, or only about \$10,000,000 less than during the preceding one. As that amount does not make much difference in a total of approximately \$500,000,000 there was not much attempt at economy. In reducing expenditure the Progressives have hardly done as much as was expected of them, one of the reasons undoubtedly being that they don't know just where to cut. If they took the stand that a department would have just so much and no more, they probably would get somewhere in cutting down. When it comes to new expenditures, such as railways and public works, the Progressives are handicapped in making reductions through the insistent demands of some of their constituents that certain works be carried out. To deny these would be difficult, and yet if such demands are to be met important reductions in expenditures and taxation are out of the question. Besides, if estimates are to be reduced something more forceful than verbal protests will have to be made. To be frank the prospects for an appreciable reduction in taxation and expenditure are not good, and there is no use saying anything else.

## Banking a Permanent Issue

The Progressives did good work on the Bank Act. Some may say that many of their proposals were too radical, but that is a common charge against reformers. The truth is that on some things the Progressives went no further than some Conservatives and

Liberals did at the time of the preceding revision. The Alberta members did especially good work in the Banking and Commerce Committee. There is difference of opinion as to the wisdom of all of their proposals; but it must be remembered that their chief objective was to secure an arrangement by which the western farmers might be enabled to carry better the heavy load of debt resting upon them.

In dealing with the Bank Act, the Progressives were handicapped in that they tackled one of the most difficult of tasks with insufficient preparation. The Canadian Council of Agriculture and other western interests wanted final revision postponed, and the Progressives had no option but to try to force this, which meant much work. Failing in this they then had to fall back on an attempt to secure certain amendments designed chiefly to fix the maximum rate of interest. Assuming that conditions were as represented, they had no option, but to put up the fight they did. Apparently the Progressives have made banking a permanent issue in our politics. Quite a large element in business generally shares many of their views.

The action of the Senate in rejecting the amendment passed by the Commons to the effect that the rate of interest or discount charged by a bank must be shown on the face of a note has demonstrated that hard and faithful work in the Commons for banking changes is of very little effect unless the Senate also is converted to them. Indeed, it looks as though reform efforts of this kind were up against a stone wall as long as the Senate remains as at present constituted. It is a startling disclosure, but it is useless to shut one's eyes to the realities of the situation. The Progressives generally have been under the impression that their chief work was to convince the Banking Committee and the Commons; but to vary the simile, this is merely the prelude to the play.

## The C.N. Extensions

This brings up the Senate's action in throwing out the Canadian National Railways construction bill. The person who desires to get at the truth of this matter will not give a snap verdict, for the argument is not all on one side. The manoeuvring of politicians must also be taken into account. The chief objections in the Senate were—first, that the legislation should not have been sent up in this form, but that the amount required for the year's work should have been placed in the estimates as was done during the two years preceding. Secondly, that the bill expressly stated that the mileage to be constructed and the cost were to be considered as mere estimates, and were not "to be taken to restrict the minister in the issuance of such certificates, nor the company in the performance of the work of construction and completion, nor in the issue of its securities." This, the critics contended, left the door wide open to spend a practically unlimited amount of money, and some held that the cost would probably be \$100,000,000, instead of \$30,000,000.

In putting the legislation in this form the government contended that it was unwise to tie down the railway management to do just so much work and no more during a given year. It also held that as the railway subsidies in times past were not placed in the estimates, there was no good reason why the money required for railway construction should be placed there, and it

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was also pointed out that the big loans to harbor boards were not so included. In short it was held that as the railway mileage provided for was needed, and as the management was capable, it should be allowed a certain amount of latitude.

#### Where Government Failed

On the other hand it is pointed out that Mr. Fielding placed in the yearly estimates the money required for the building of the National Transcontinental. The reply is that it is proposed to finance the three years' program chiefly through bond guarantees. To this the reply is that at least \$5,000,000 of the expenditure was for "government railway lines" as distinct from those of the Canadian National Railway Company, and it was provided that this should be met out of the consolidated revenue fund, as in the case of the Transcontinental.

It is undoubtedly true that if the government had placed in the supplementary estimates, the amount required for this year's construction it would have gone through. Indeed, the Senate could not very well have held up the vote, for as it cannot amend a supply bill, it would have had to pass this, or withhold money for every other purpose. The situation then is this—the construction of these branch lines is held up because the government and the Senate failed to get together on the

subject. The Senate really said, "we will not pass the bill in this form, but we will give you the money you want this year in another form." The government said, "You will either pass it in this form or not at all." When it is remembered that in the Commons the Liberals control, while in the Senate the Conservatives do, it is not difficult to understand why a deadlock resulted.

#### Wheat Pool Movement

A decision to form a provincial wheat pool for the handling of this year's crop was arrived at by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at a special meeting held in Regina, on July 17 and 18. After the meeting an official statement was issued by the executive which said:

"Special meeting of the executive of the S.G.G.A. was held in the Central office of the association, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 17 and 18, for the purpose of considering the question of the formation of wheat pool. After very full consideration of the question, and after conferring with legal and grain experts, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, we regret that it was found impossible to bring into operation the wheat board, and realizing the widespread demand amongst the farmers for a co-operative wheat pool;

"Resolved, that we proceed to organize a provincial wheat pool for the marketing of this year's crop, looking toward the fullest measure of inter-provincial co-operation."

"A committee has been appointed and immediate steps are being taken to organize and put into operation a voluntary pool in time for the handling of this year's crop."

Those attending the meeting were: J. A. Maharg, president; George Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. V. McNaughton, W. J. Orchard, H. C. Fleming, Ira B. Cushing and the secretary, A. J. McPhail.

A press despatch from Calgary, under

tee of the Alberta government for a discussion of the project.

The United Farmers of Manitoba is marking time pending the outcome of the conference of the associations to be held in Regina, on July 23. The U.F.M., like the other associations, is definitely pledged to the formation of a voluntary wheat pool, but it left the formulation of details of the pool to be settled at the conference of the associations, and has, therefore, not discussed the plan of a provincial pool as adopted in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although if that plan be adhered to there will be nothing else for Manitoba to do but organize along similar lines, nor is the association pledged to start a pool for the handling of this year's crop. "We expect the outcome of the Regina conference to decide our stand for this year," Secretary W. R. Wood is reported in the press as saying.

#### Harvesting Implement Prices

That the Sherman Anti-trust Act acts in more than one way is exemplified in the suit that is being brought by the United States government against the International Harvester Company. Eleven years ago the government brought suit against the company under the Sherman Act. The company was acquitted of any wrongful dealings or unfair competition, but to ensure the fullest possible competition it was required to sell to competitors certain complete lines of harvesting machinery and to limit its sales representation to a single dealer in any one town.

The present suit has been undertaken to see if the company has carried out the ruling of the court, and if the free competition contemplated by the Sherman Act obtains in the farm implement business. The case against the company seems to be not that it has acted to the detriment of the farm implement business by raising prices, but that it is injuring competitors by unduly depressing the price of harvesting implements, especially since 1920. The de-

liabilities, and had large contracts on hand, it was not possible to meet its day-to-day obligations.

A scheme for the carrying on the work of the Guild has been made with a large firm of public works contractors in Glasgow, which has agreed to loan the Guild \$250,000 to be used for general purposes. The managers of the firm will be the sole and exclusive managers of the Guild for a term of three years, and their pay will be six per cent. of all the Guild's income.

This financial and managerial banking will in no sense convert the Building Guild into a commercial undertaking. The new managers recognize that "conditions in the building trade urgently call for a new system of industrial organization under which the operatives would exercise their physical and mental powers with the full knowledge that a surplus thus created would return to them either individually or collectively." The managers will only supply financial support and supervision guidance, and will be the employees of the concern, not profit-takers. They are furnishing "the ingredient which is necessary to enable the Guild ideal to become a reality."

Two lessons have been learned by the co-operative building guild workers. In the first place, they realize that central technical control and supervision is absolutely necessary. In the future, a larger provision will be made for the "wages of management." The second lesson is that it is impossible for workers to carry out a great movement for industrial control with their present financial resources. In spite of the self-sacrificing help which the movement had received, the capital had never been adequate.

The London Building Guild, which had amalgamated with the National Guild, whose headquarters are in Manchester, and the Scottish Building Guild will continue to exist as separate bodies. And now that the crisis in the National Guild is safely passed over, there is every reason to hope that in twelve months it will be in a stronger position than ever before.

#### Making a Garden Cultivator

For two years we had a little cultivator and weeder for the garden, but last year it got broken and we missed it so much that this year I decided to make one.

I made one this way that does the work very satisfactorily. First, I got a common board like you can pick up anywhere on the farm, about four feet long by six inches wide and split it down the centre, making two pieces of wood for handles, then dressing them down to about an inch and a half at one end and tapering up to about two inches at the top. It is best to make a knob at the top end so as to make it easier to hang on to the handles.

There are generally a number of old wheels around a farm, so we had no difficulty in finding one the size I wanted, about three and a half inches in diameter. Then I bored a hole in the lower end of the handles for a bolt of the right size for the wheel, put the bolt through the hole in one of the handles, put the wheel on the bolt, then the other piece of wood, then the bar.

Then I got a piece of a broken fork handle about one and a half feet long and nailed this solidly between the handles at the upper end, about a foot from the top.

That completed the frame. The weeder part I made out of a piece of a barrel hoop about a foot and a half long. I punched four holes in the end and nailed it on the handles about six or eight inches from the wheels. Then I punched two holes pretty well to the bottom of the blade for braces. These I made out of stove pipe wire, fastening the wire into the holes, then up on to the bolt. The blade didn't run flat along the ground so I twisted it till it did. Our garden is soft so we didn't have to sharpen it, but in harder ground it would have to be sharpened.

It worked fine on weeds up to about four inches high, but on weeds higher than that it didn't work quite so good. If it was sharp, I think it would work better.—Ivan Hoover, Benton, Alta.

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date of July 18, mentions an agitation in the districts of Macleod, Claresholme, Pincher Creek and other districts for a provincial pool to handle this year's crop, with one central selling agency. Those interested in this move state that it is not a revolt against the United Farmers of Alberta, but simply one to get immediate action and a pool for this year.

#### Wants Conference

On July 16, a deputation from the Farmers' Union of Canada, an organization recently formed in Saskatchewan, waited upon Premier Dunning and asked him to call a conference representative of the banks, loan companies, transportation and labor interests as well as the farmers, for the purpose of devising a workable voluntary co-operative wheat pool to which Aaron Sapiro should be invited. Premier Dunning made no statement after the meeting, but the press reports state that it is understood that the Saskatchewan government will not take the initiative in calling such a conference.

On July 18 it was announced from Saskatoon, that arrangements had been definitely made for Aaron Sapiro, the California expert on co-operative marketing, to speak in Saskatoon on August 6. Mr. Sapiro believes that it is possible to organize a pool for the three provinces in time to handle this year's crop, and he has suggested that conferences be held in Alberta and Manitoba, if the plan he outlines is accepted by the Saskatoon conference. It is also reported that Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, has invited Mr. Sapiro to meet the wheat pool commit-

fence of the Harvester company, as set forth by Alexander Legge, president of the company, is that the depressed condition of the farm implement business is due to the general business depression which began in the fall of 1920; it is burdened with high costs of manufacture on the one hand, while on the other it has the farmer unable to buy the implements he needs on account of the heavy fall in agricultural prices; that the company is not in any way responsible for the depression in the implement business and that there is in it a vigorous but a fair competition, the very kind of competition that the Sherman Anti-trust Act was enacted to preserve.

#### Building Guilds Suffer Relapse

Strange as it may seem, most of the misfortunes which have overtaken co-operatives have brought good fortune to the co-operative movement. Failures have only served to point the road to success, and never to overtake the movement.

This is the conclusion that workers in the English Co-operative Building Guild are drawing from the recent relapses that have overtaken the National Building Guild after three years of co-operative house building, in which the Guild had undertaken contracts of over \$10,000,000 in value. Financial difficulties which the Guild had been struggling with for some time came to a head recently, and on the motion of a Manchester Bank, a receiver and manager in bankruptcy was appointed. Although the Guild had a margin of \$150,000 (par) over and above its



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 25, 1923

## The Wheat Pool

After a two days' session last week the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association passed a resolution by which it ranges itself alongside that of the United Farmers of Alberta for the immediate organization of a provincial wheat pool, with the fullest possible inter-provincial co-operation. The resolution reads:

Whereas, we regret that it was found impossible to bring into operation the wheat board, and realizing the widespread demand amongst the farmers for a co-operative wheat pool;

Resolved, that we proceed to organize a provincial wheat pool for the marketing of this year's crop, looking towards the fullest measure of inter-provincial co-operation.

The resolution, it will be noted, follows the Alberta plan of a provincial pool, and with the associations of Alberta and Saskatchewan adopting that plan, it will be necessary for the United Farmers of Manitoba to follow suit. Whether it means three provincial pools with one central selling agency or some other form of organization, will doubtless be settled at the conference of the associations to be held in Regina, on July 23, the result of which may be known before this issue of The Guide reaches its readers.

It will take some hustling to get a pool formed to handle this year's crop, as the Alberta association realized, but one could probably be formed if it were decided to go ahead without having a large percentage of the crop under contract to the pool. Whether it is advisable to proceed in that manner or to take more time and ensure a more thorough and systematic organization and the guarantee of a substantial percentage of the crop is a debatable question, and one upon which opinion is divided. The chief value of a pool lies in its ability to reduce costs of marketing and the control it can exercise upon the market, and these depend upon the volume of wheat handled by the pool.

Press reports state that arrangements have been made to have Aaron Sapiro speak at Saskatoon, on the formation of a wheat pool, on August 6, and it is also reported that the Alberta government will invite Mr. Sapiro to discuss the matter with the government's wheat pool committee. As Mr. Sapiro has expressed the opinion that it is quite possible to form an adequate wheat pool for this year's crop, he may have some valuable suggestions to offer on organization.

## Moving Towards Peace

It would have been a great blessing to humanity had the European powers moved as slowly towards war in 1914 as they have moved towards a real peace since the signing of the armistice. If they had, there would have been no war.

Although revision of the Treaty of Versailles, in the light of the actual facts of the post-war situation, is admitted by all competent authorities to be an indispensable condition to the restoration of economic Europe, feeling that pays scant attention to these facts is still a formidable obstacle to the statesmen getting together on the question.

Two months ago Germany submitted to the Allies a series of propositions on reparations. The Allies did not agree upon them and Germany was asked to try and do better. Last month she made the effort. What she offered, in effect was this: We cannot say definitely how much we are able to pay, and even independent economic opinion on the matter is so much divided that without a thorough and impartial investigation of our

economic condition it is impossible for us to come to a just decision on the question. But here are guarantees and securities we are prepared to give on reparations account, and they mean practically a mortgage on the wealth of the country. We propose the establishment of an international tribunal to enquire into and report upon the amount Germany can pay, and we agree to accept the findings of the tribunal, and as a guarantee of good faith we show you what the securities we offer are worth.

Public opinion in Great Britain accepted the offer with alacrity, not only as the most definite proposition yet made by Germany, but as practically the only method to arrive at a settlement of the matter. Premier Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons, last week, was in effect an acceptance of the offer, and he also stated that he believed Italy would agree with Great Britain. Japan is certainly in agreement with Great Britain, but France and Belgium are still reluctant to abandon the policy they have adopted. How far M. Poincaré represents French public opinion it is difficult to say, but there is certainly a strong opinion in France against an attitude that is blocking the restoration of economic activity, and organized labor in France has definitely allied itself with organized labor in Great Britain on the question, and is, therefore, in favor of having the matter settled immediately by negotiation and on the lines contained in the last German note.

There is not anywhere the slightest difference of opinion with regard to Germany making the fullest possible reparation, the difference is all with regard to method. Premier Baldwin made that clear, and even those who are most strongly urging revision of the Treaty of Versailles, are only urging that it be brought into line with the actual facts of the situation, and that efforts to do the obviously impossible be abandoned, and honest effort made to prevent the ruin of Europe. "It is not too much to say," said Premier Baldwin in his statement to the House of Commons, "that the recovery of the world is in danger, and that the peace for which so many sacrifices were borne is at stake." In that there lies the justification for the policy of Great Britain, even if it means acting without France and Belgium. Newspaper reports, however, indicate that pressure is being brought to bear on the governments of both France and Belgium, and that the very difficulties created by the occupation of the Ruhr and its manifest futility may bring the Allies together on a policy that will bring the results the world is impatiently demanding. One can only hope that the agreement will not come too late.

## Apportioning the Blame

The rejection by the Senate of the bill providing for the construction of branch lines on the Canadian National Railways, has aroused quite a storm of protests in the West, and the expressions of indignation are not confined to the Senate. There is no doubt whatever the government, had it been as desirous as it professed, could have met the situation by including the estimated cost for work that could be done this year in the supplementary estimates. Mr. Meighen, in fact, promised to vote for the amount if so included, and a number of senators state that they would vote against the bill because they did not approve of the form of providing for the expenditure. That it gave too wide and too free a hand to the management of the Canadian National Railways,

and apparently, the suspicion that it provided an easy means of diverting expenditure where it might have valuable political results for the administration, were among the motives contributing to the rejection of the bill, but the Senate and the opposition in the House of Commons cannot be acquitted of other motives, one political and the other a general inclination to crimp the operation of the Canadian National Railways.

It is difficult in view of the actual facts to believe that the government, as a government, was particularly distressed at the action of the Senate. The country has had too much evidence that the government is not a unity on the question of the National Railways. The plain truth is that if the government had said to the Senate: "We believe that the manner in which we are providing for the development of the National Railways is the right and proper way, but we are also so convinced that the extensions contemplated are urgently needed, that we will not let any question of the form of the provision of the money stand in the way of having work done on the extensions, and consequently, in view of the objection taken to the bill, we will include an amount in the estimates to cover the work that can be done this year,"—if the government had taken that attitude and thus promptly accepted the challenge of both the opposition and the Senate, either the money would have been voted or the duplicity of the opposition would have been clearly exposed. As it is the government must share with the Senate, blame for the failure to provide the transportation facilities which have been promised for so long to thousands of settlers in the prairie provinces, but the major portion of the blame most certainly lies upon the Senate.

## Is The Sales Tax Painless?

H. Archibald Harris, a Chicago accountant, is over in Canada, studying the working of the Sales Tax on behalf of the Illinois Bankers' Association. He is struck with the simplicity and effectiveness of the Canadian Sales Tax. "From what I have seen and learned," he says, "it seems to me that this sales tax as applied in Canada, is an unusually successful method for the painless extraction of taxes from the consuming public. The tax is added to what they buy and they pay it without knowing it, which is always a useful method of getting taxes."

Mr. Harris would agree most cordially with the finance minister, who said that the best tax was the one whose form most effectually disguised its nature. The best finance minister, on that definition, is one who can conceal from the people how much he is taking from them in taxes, or as a British chancellor of the exchequer put it, one who can get the most revenue with the least amount of trouble.

It seems peculiar that an accountant should talk about "the painless extraction of taxes from the consuming public." An accountant, at least, should know that money cannot be extracted from the air, and however little the people may know the extent to which they are taxed, the payment is inevitably reflected in their lives. Tax in complete defiance of ability to pay, and the result is a lowering of the standard of living which affects the entire life of the people. The Sales Tax is most decidedly felt by the consuming public, and if Mr. Harris has not observed the many complaints about the great spread between the prices paid to producers and those paid by consumers in



Canada, he has missed an important factor in the operation of the Sales Tax. The Sales Tax is, of course, not the only factor in that disparity, but it is one factor and it cannot be ignored.

The Sales Tax is not a good tax, as a general proposition, because it assumes an equal ability to pay in all classes of the community. It certainly is not a "painless extraction of taxes" because "there ain't no sich animile." It is an easy, convenient and prolific form of raising revenue, and that is the best that can be said for it. Judged by a standard of equity it can only be condemned, or, on a moderate view, tolerated as a necessary expedient.

### A Labor Resolution ✓

Just before Easter, Philip Snowden, Labor M.P., introduced in the British House of Commons, a resolution challenging the whole structure of the capitalist organization of society and calling for a gradual supersession of the system by a new order based upon public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution. It was a significant event for the British House of Commons, and a telling reminder that the British Labor Party has steadily worked up a representation beginning with one solitary member in 1892—James Keir Hardie—to 142 at the present time.

The government, for reasons that have been variously explained by the wise politicians, agreed to an adjournment of the debate and promised a date for its resumption. The promise was redeemed last week when the resolution went to a vote, and, naturally, was effectually smothered, but the debate was illuminating, and although the whole subject was more or less academic it has at least served the good purpose of demonstrating that, while there is abundance of dissent to a collectivist system, in neither parliament nor press is there a con-

viction that all is well with the existing state of things. Men might object to the Labor Party's remedy, but while they objected they uneasily admitted that there was much that could be done to make things better.

That indeed was the tenor of the amendment moved on behalf of the Liberal party by Sir Alfred Mond, but it was noticeable that Sir Alfred, while stressing the presence of incentive in the capitalist system, did not attempt to deal with the distressing facts taken from government records and put forward by Mr. Snowden, nor yet with the facts contained in the government's enquiry into industrial organizations. The outcome of the debate was a promise from the government to institute an enquiry into the general economic condition of the country. If this enquiry has results similar to those of the coal enquiry, there will be something doing in British political circles.

It might, perhaps, seem that a debate on the socialization of the instruments of production and distribution in the House of Commons would be a particularly futile affair because members of parliament, being members of parties, do not always speak what they really think. It has to be remembered, however, that the British Labor Party is the official opposition, and that in the last election it polled 4,250,000 votes, only one million less than the Conservative, which, because of a bad electoral system, captured seats out of all proportion to the votes it received. Nor would it be correct to assume that the Labor Party stands for Socialism here and now. What it stands for is such assumption of public ownership as is practicable and in the public welfare, the extension of municipal ownership and operation, and in the field of distribution as complete a development as possible of the system of consumers' co-operation. It thus works along both compulsory and voluntary lines; in fact, it stands for any system of common ownership, and any form of control and administration that is democratic and which

may be advisable and practicable in any given case.

It is not a manual workers' party; its adherents, supporters, workers and representatives come from all classes and walks of life, from plebian to patrician families. It has attracted to it men and women of outstanding character and ability because of its intellectual principles and moral purpose, and precisely because of the place it occupies in the life of the nation what it proposes commands careful, even if in the case of the die-hard not very respectful, consideration.

The United States government claims that it will have a surplus on the last financial year of \$200,000,000 instead of the estimated deficit of \$823,000,000. It is astonishing what records a government can make on the eve of an election. The U.S. administration might do us a friendly turn by letting Mr. Fielding in on the secret of how to do it.

The restaurant of the British House of Commons is experiencing hard times, and all because the British Labor Party has sent to represent it over 100 total abstainers—men who drink stuff that doesn't give as much profit as booze. No other political party in the House of Commons contains proportionately, as many "drys" as the Labor Party, nor has any previous parliament contained as many, and, in consequence, the receipts of the bar in the restaurant have substantially diminished.

A despatch from London says that Premier King will be expected at the Imperial Conference, to say what is the position of the Canadian people on the question of reparations. Mr. King will have the valuable advice of Hon. E. M. Macdonald, and it is to be hoped that the result of their deliberations on the question will be made public. If the Canadian government has a foreign policy the people would certainly like to know what it is.



POLITICIAN



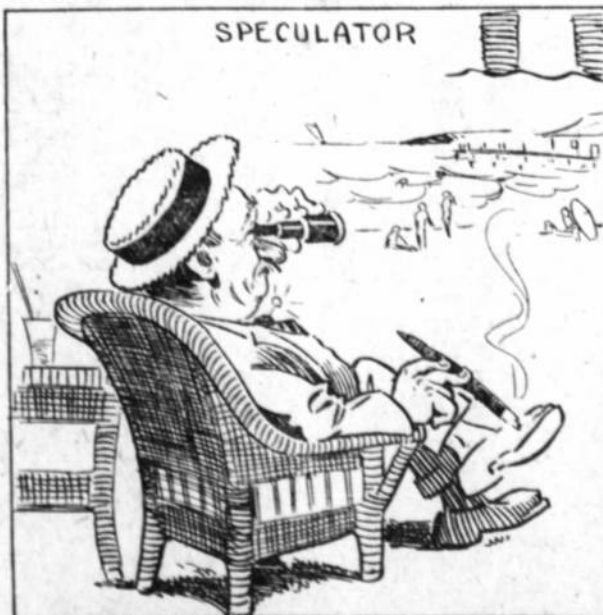
FARMER



FINANCIER



LAWYER



SPECULATOR



TIRED BUSINESS MAN

In the Dog Days



# DEX

By George L. Catton

**D**EEP in the bush, fifteen miles from the railroad and twenty from the nearest clearing, surrounded on all sides by a maze of jack-pines and straggling birch, and the eternal silence of the unpeopled places, rises a little mound of stones. The bottom stones are big stones; the next tier a little smaller; the next, smaller still. A monument that pile is, raised in memory and to mark a grave. And in the apex stone, deeply and laborously carved by hand is the one word:

"Dex."

Dex was a dog.

Dex was a mongrel; his father was a husky, his mother, "just a hound." In build and color he favored his mother; in gameness, his father; and in disposition neither of his parents. In disposition Dex was a thoroughbred. A big dog, he was; square shouldered, thick necked, and stocky legged. His chest was full and deep and massively powerful, and the line of his underbody was as straight as that of his back. His tail was long and straight, "rope-tail," and carried always straight out horizontally. He was solid in color, hair short and wirey and as tawny as a lion's. His head—his head was the one redeeming feature of his ugly appearance.

It was a big head, long, wide between the ears and narrow at muzzle, and deep from crown to jaws; and from its junction with the powerful neck it curved gracefully up and over to the long-lashed eyebrows. Between the eyes the valley of the skull was wide and deep indented; below the eyes the muzzle dropped abruptly, the long, thick, upper lips lapping down and well over the short under-jaw. The ears were hound's ears: wide, thin and low-hanging. His eyes—if eyes are "windows of the soul," Dex possessed a soul.

Those eyes were brown, and wide apart, heavily lidded and long lashed. The pupils were big and full and deep, like a dark-water forest lake in the floods of spring. And when he lifted his eyebrows and wrinkled in many folds the loose skin on the broad expanse of his forehead and looked at you—you lost sight of his ugly, ungainly body and his rope tail, and the mongrel breed of him. Then, if you spoke kindly to him his ears would arch and his big black knob of a nose would twitch, twitch in a smile, perhaps. And then—then looking down into those big, brown, liquid eyes you would want to kneel down and put your arms around his neck.

For showing through those eyes was the heart of a real dog, the heart of a "friend" dog. Underneath and hidden by an ugly, tawny coat and an ungainly body, beat in Dex's massive chest the heart of a thoroughbred.

But if you obeyed that impulse, if you knelt down and put your arms around Dex's neck, Dex would growl; a deep, rumbling, chesty growl. Not, however, that he meant anything by that growl; in the sixteen years of his existence he never, regardless of provocation, used his teeth on a human leg. Not that he resented being petted, either; his wagging tail showed his appreciation of even a softly-spoken word. No; Dex would growl if you put your arms around his neck only because that was something that he didn't understand; something to which he had never been accustomed. For Dex was an Indian's dog.

An Indian's dog is just that, "a dog." The Indian never feeds his dog in the summer time. In the winter, when the dog slaves in sled harness and "earns" his food, he gets it—just enough, and no more, to keep up his working strength. But in the summer, when spring comes and the snow is gone, and the sleds are stored away, the dog is turned loose. From then on, till the coming again of the snow in the fall, the dog must feed himself. How? Who cares?

Who cares if the Indian's dog, at his best but a viciously-tempered mongrel usually, is a famished, wild thing

in the summer? Who cares if, in his endeavor to ease that gnawing agony in his stomach, he gulps down the decaying offal of the winter's trap-line and the deceased remnants of nature's kill, dead fish found floating on the banks of stream and shore of lake, and the garbage at the back doors of the houses in the settlements; and, occasionally herding in packs with his fellows, pulls down a cow-moose or calf? Who cares? Not the Indian.

Also the Indian "bosses" his dog. He'll call his dog, coax the dog till it stands, or grovels, at his feet. Then he'll kick him in the face.

So, being an Indian's dog, Dex knew what it was to be hungry. As a suckling puppy his little black knob of a nose pumped hard for the inadequate milk supply his mother hunted long to provide. As a working dog in the winter he fought jaw to jaw with his harness mates for his share of the pittance thrown them. In the summer he covered thousands of miles in the maze of the bush for the dead fish and the decaying offal and the garbage. His hip-bones and his broad shoulder-blades and his ribs were always prominently in evidence.

Also he knew what it meant to be bossed. When he was just a pup his owner, a flat-faced, two-hundred-pounds of watch-the-squaw-cut-wood, called him, aimed a kick at his head and missed, and permanently lamed him.

That kick injured Dex's right hip. He was laid up for weeks. Six months passed before he could place his right hind foot on the ground, and a year before he could travel at all without limping. And ever afterwards a hard day's work or a long trail found him crippled at the end of it. Then when he got up in years the rheumatism of the muskies settled in the injured joint and he limped every step.

He was limping when he came to the C.N.R. hotel in Foleyet.

Foleyet, Ontario, approximately four hundred miles north of Toronto, on the Canadian Northern railroad, is an oasis in a desert; merely a mile-wide circle of a clearing in a wilderness of rocks and water and jack-pine. Lumber mill and railroad workers and their families supply the population of perhaps three hundred. There are, in and out, three mails a week, and the only doctor is supplied by the railroad. The school-teacher lives with her father in a railroad coach on a siding, and "events" are Sunday morning mass, births, marriages and deaths, dances and dog-fights.

The one hotel is a railroad hotel, maintained to accommodate the railroad men, who, between runs, are marooned and must eat. All supplies for the hotel, as well as for the rest of the settlement, comes in over the steel. In the hot summer months much of the fresh meat spoils, owing to the distance it must travel, and arriving unfit for human consumption is thrown out. At the hotel it is thrown, literally, to the dogs.

Dex became one of the dogs.

Dex paddled through the drowned muskeg behind the hotel and raced up to the back steps. It was spring, and he had been out of sled harness but five days; yet in those five days he had, in his almost profitless quest for food, wound and twisted a trail in the bush of well over two hundred miles. He was worn out and footsore and almost exhausted with hunger weakness, and that fifteen-year-old injury to his hip was painning him frightfully; but—ahead of him, close to him now his nose told him, was meat.

Meat!

The cook watched old Dex. The cook stood in the open back door of the hotel kitchen and watched old Dex snap up and gulp without chewing the trimmings of spoiled meat he had just thrown out. The cook had seen ill-conditioned dogs before, had cursed often deep in his throat the owners of many a team of Indian's dogs, but never had he seen a dog quite so badly a wreck as Dex. Hips, shoulder-blades,

ribs, even his leg joints were painfully prominent; his hanging ears were a fringe of raw shreds from fighting; his injured hip twitched spasmodically, jerking the leg up and down; and with the frame for an hundred and twenty-five pounds of meat and muscles, he didn't weigh the half of it. Sixteen years of starvation, the hard winter's work and the five foodless days grind of the bush trail, and Dex was all but finished.

The cook chirped to him. With sheer pity for the dumb brute he chirped, and patted his leg.

Dex raised his head. He knew where he was; knew that he was foraging at the back door of a house in a clearing and expected to have to dodge the usual stone or stick of firewood. Instead of which, this man in the doorway was calling to him! And, wonders of wonders! there was a kindly note in this man's voice!

Dex didn't understand that, had never been accustomed to that. For a full thirty seconds he stood a statue. With his crippled leg lifted from the ground and twitching with agony in the joint, his rope-tail straight out on a line with his back, and his neck rigid and nostrils flaring wide, he stared full into the eyes of the man who had spoken kindly to him. Suspicious, distrustful, old Dex searched the smile on the face above him, and listened to the tone of the voice that called to him, and saw—what?

For a full thirty seconds old Dex stared. And then—can a dog smile? Old Dex's straight, rope-tail swung sideways, his heavy eyebrows lifted and wrinkled in many thick folds the loose skin on his broad forehead, his big, black knob of a nose twitched, twitched. Then as surely as he travelled in sled harness he trotted up to the cook.

With a lifetime of bitter experience of man's inhumanity to dogs behind him, old Dex had listened to a voice, searched a face and found—the one thing he had looked for all his life. Old Dex had found a human friend.

After that old Dex wanted for nothing. Food was thrown to him in quantities to gorge upon, and always beside the steps was placed a pail of fresh water. At night he was allowed to lie on the dry boards of the platform of the steps, and when the frosts came in the early fall nights he was given a warm corner in the kitchen. Protective and healing grease was applied to his torn ears and to the high arches of

those ears where the flies persisted in sticking. And while he rested to recover from his emaciated condition the other big dogs who would have contested his right there were kept away.

Nor was he cursed at, or battered with sticks of firewood. He didn't have cans tied to his tail to drive him frantic with the pursuing rattle of them, merely to amuse imbecile minds. He wasn't required by the simple-minded to fight, when he had no inclination to fight, dogs in better physical condition than himself. For the first time in his life Dex was given a chance.

And given a chance, Dex responded. Prominent hip-bones and shoulder-blades and ribs rapidly disappeared. His sores healed, and his short, dead hair crisped. His crippled leg lost much of its limp, and the twitching of the joint stopped. In two months he had reached his maximum in weight.

Then his nerve came back. Whereas in his old starved condition he would, unless food was involved, sidestep a fight, now, in good physical condition he met more than half-way all comers. Huskies, bull-dogs, nondescript mongrels—anything that smelled like a dog, and showed fight, was tackled, and whipped without mercy in short order. Even the bully of the clearing, the big, white husky, who, previous to the coming of Dex, was the cock of the walk, lasted but one and one-half timed minutes. Had Dex been born and raised a white man's dog. . . .

But that's an "if."

Came winter, and the first fall of snow, and old Dex disappeared. The demand of a life-long habit, that and that only, took him away. The snow, the signal to the Indian's dog to return to sled harness—and the food that he wasn't required to hunt, lay on the ground, and Dex obeyed the call. A habit of fifteen years growth becomes, to the unthinking dumb brute, a demand that is irresistible.

But never again was Dex to hear the "mush" and wince under the whip of the sled trail. Even had he lived to reach his harness he would not have worn it long. He was too old, and his injured hip too weak, for a long, hard pull, and failure to keep pace with the younger dogs meant death—brained

Continued on Page 15



The cook had seen ill-conditioned dogs before, but never had he seen a dog quite so badly a wreck as Dex.



# An Ontario Cheese Pool

*The Cheese Board, Which Ranks with the Grain Cradle and the Poverty Stick, Makes Way for an Up-to-date Commodity Co-operative Marketing System---By R. D. Colquette*

**A**WAY back in the early 70's of last century, when the grain cradle and the poverty stick were standard pieces of equipment on every Ontario farm, a marketing machine known as the Cheese Board was invented. The grain cradle has long since rotted and rusted to nothingness on the farm junk heap. The poverty stick has taken its place in the museum. But that battered relic of antiquity, the Cheese Board, still persists.

A Cheese Board is an institution where salesmen, representing the cheese factories of the district, and buyers, representing produce firms, meet once a week. On the wall at one end of the room is a blackboard with the names of the factories represented on the board in neat stencilled letters.

## How a Cheese Board Operates

When the proceedings open, the secretary calls out the names of the factories. The salesmen respond by stating how many boxes of cheese they have for sale that day. This, with perhaps the quotations for cheese on some other boards during the last few days, constitutes their full knowledge of the market conditions of one of the most widely produced and universally consumed of food products. The buyers are in a better position. Just before the board opens they receive telephone and telegraph instructions, based on cable despatches, from their firms. While the secretary is chalking up the offerings they say nothing, and look mysterious.

Then the secretary calls for bids. The buyers endeavor to look still more mysterious. The salesmen wait anxiously. At last, when the tension has reached the proper degree, one of the buyers proceeds to relieve it. He takes a longer pull than usual at his cigar. Leaning back in his chair he blows a long cloud of smoke in the general direction of the intersection between the ceiling and the opposite wall. Then he scrutinizes closely the end of his cigar on which the ash is forming. Satisfied that the quality of the ash is up to standard, he straightens up, and in sharp staccato notes he bids. The bid is usually about three cents per pound below the ruling price paid the previous day on a neighboring cheese board.

The tension relaxes. The bidding is under way. At first the bids are for a quarter of a cent. Then they come down to an eighth. As the bids near the market price for the day they drop to a sixteenth of a cent. Finally they cease. "Sold," says the secretary, and the highest bidder makes his selections from the best factories. When he has secured all he wants at the price, the bidding starts all over again. The process is repeated until the sales for the day are completed. If any movement is on for the improvement of the cheese industry, such as grading cheese for export, or the pasteurization of whey, it is then roundly condemned, and the proceedings closed by passing a resolution against it.

This is not the whole story, however. The salesmen may refuse the bid. But they have to sell their cheese to make room for the next week's make. Then follows what is known as curb selling. After the board has adjourned the buyers meet surreptitiously in alleys, on street corners, in hotel lobbies. Much cheese is sold in this way by private dicker. Some boards have developed into mere feelers of the market; the cheese is sold on the curb after adjournment.

The cheese board system has also developed a parasite, which, so far, has defied classification and control. In the spring many factories contract to

ship their cheese direct at prices paid from week to week on a neighboring cheese board. Many boards have been severely weakened and others killed outright by this parasitic system.

Western farmers think, and justly so, that there is too much fluctuation to the wheat market. What would they think if they encountered such price fluctuations as characterize the market for Ontario cheese? In the first three weeks of June of last year, the price fluctuated 40 per cent. In the five months from June 1 to November 1, it fluctuated 100 per cent. By February 1 it had fluctuated 150 per cent. Last year cheese sold below 12 and over 30 cents per pound.

## The Decay of a Great Industry

Is it a wonder that the cheese industry, which is still by far the leading branch of Canadian dairying as far as exports are concerned, is marching rapidly to extinction? It is over half way on the road to extinction now. Twenty years ago we exported over 230,000,000 pounds of cheese in a single year. In the last fiscal year we exported less than 115,000,000 pounds. This year's exports are showing a further falling off.

Far-seeing dairymen in Ontario recognize that this condition of affairs must not be allowed to continue indefinitely. Cheese, being our chief export dairy product, practically regulates the prices received in all other branches of the industry. It is largely through cheese that world's prices for dairy products are reflected back to Canada.

They see that the only remedy is co-operative marketing. So far, only one serious attempt along this line has been made in Ontario. The United Dairymen's Co-operative has established auctions at Montreal and Belleville, where government-graded cheese is sold to the trade on a commission basis. Its chief contribution to progress has been the introduction of sale on a quality basis.

## A Federation of Factories

With the object of forming a thorough-going co-operative marketing association that would take the output of Ontario cheese factories, and merchandise it, a new organization, The Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products, Limited, was incorporated by a special act of the legislature in the spring of 1922.

The organization aims at the federation of factories for the sale of their product. All matters of local nature are left in local hands just where they are at present. Membership in the new association is on a factory basis; that

is, the patrons of each factory, as an organized body, becomes the member and not individual farmers.

For the election of directors, the factories are grouped into districts, having approximately the same output. That means that where the factories are large it takes fewer of them to form a district. Provision is made for each district to hold an annual meeting, consisting of one delegate from each factory. At this meeting a director is elected to represent the district on the central board. The board elects its own officers. No district can comprise more than 25 factories in adjacent territory.

## A Contract Pooling Organization

The organization has a binding contract which carries no withdrawal privileges for three years. After the three-year term has expired a factory may withdraw at the end of any year by giving notice between December 1 and 15, previously. The original contract continues in force indefinitely until such notice of cancellation is given. It calls for the delivery of the full output of the factory to the association for marketing.

Capital is subscribed by the factories in proportion to their output. A definite schedule has been drawn up showing the amount of stock which factories of different sizes must take. The total stock subscription amounts to a little less than half a cent a pound on one year's output. Periodical readjustments of stock will be made so that if a factory's business is going up or down it will always bear its proportionate share in financing the selling agency.

In order to sell through the association the factory must become a member, sign the contract and take out its allotted proportion of stock. The association will not handle the product of non-members.

The Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products Limited, is strictly a pooling organization. When a consignment is received it will be graded and weighed, and a certificate showing the grade and weight returned to the factory, together with an advance of 80 per cent. of the current market price. The consignment will then lose its identity, being pooled or mingled with other consignments of the same quality. From the pools the management will make sales, and when a pool is sold out the returns will be pro-rated to the factories. The price received, therefore, will be the average price received for the pools into which the product graded, minus the costs of handling. Since cheese is produced throughout the sum-

mer season in all districts, and throughout the winter in some, it is necessary to make a time division between pools. This division is by months. Pools of the different grades will be closed at the end of each month and new ones opened.

## Merchandising vs. Dumping

The object of the association, as with all co-operative marketing organizations, is to substitute merchandising for dumping. Ontario cheese is now dumped on the market. In the winter only a few factories operate. Most of them close in November. In the spring the cows freshen and the factories open. During June and July, when the pastures are green, a great flood of milk rushes to the factories. Then the pastures dry up and the make of cheese falls off. It increases again in September, when the cows are turned on the aftermath. Then it dwindles until by the time winter has set in the make is not sufficient to take care of Canadian consumption. The point is that just as fast as the cheese is made it is thrown on, or at, the market. There is no attempt whatever at orderly marketing. The cheese is dumped. As an example of dumping the marketing of Ontario cheese is a classic. It is almost as perfect an example of dumping as the marketing of wheat on the plains.

The new organization aims to do away with this dumping process and market the cheese, not according to the rate at which it is produced but at the rate that the consumer market will take it. That will cut out the speculative middle man. Eighty-five per cent. of Ontario cheese is exported, chiefly to the British market where it competes with the cheese of New Zealand and other countries. A competent cheese man, one who knows every kink and turn of the cheese marketing game, will be employed as manager. His business will be to move the cheese to the market with a full knowledge of forwardings from other countries and of the general condition of the British consumer demand; to substitute orderly marketing for slap-dash dumping.

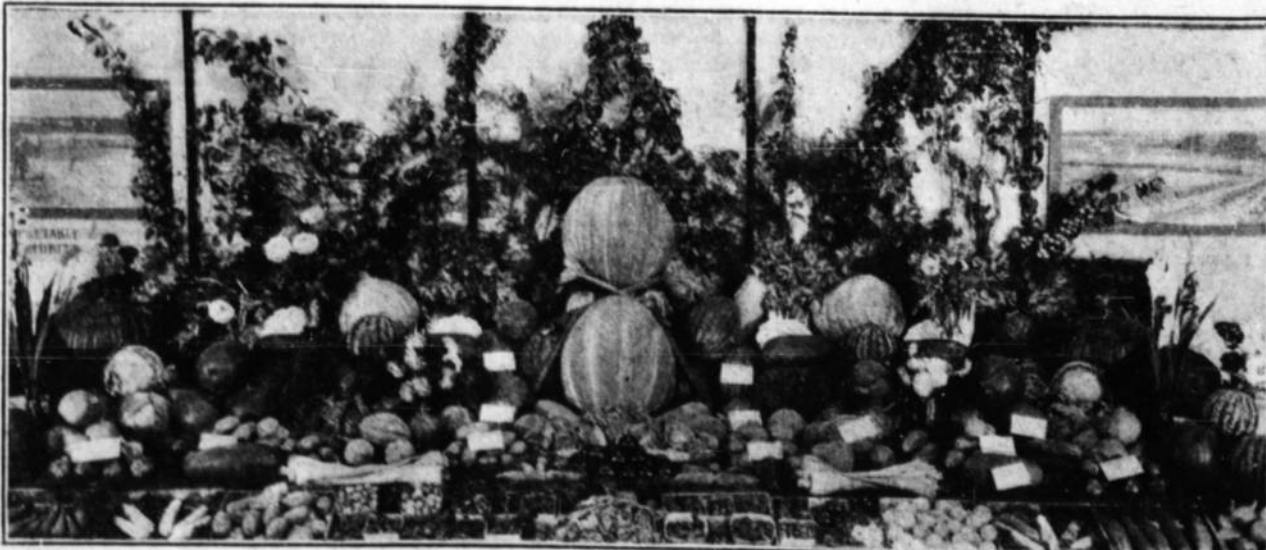
In spite of the tariff, 5,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese went to the United States last year. Properly cultivated, this market could be greatly increased.

## Canadians Should Eat More Cheese

Canadians eat less than three pounds of cheese per head per year. It is served in hotels and restaurants chiefly as an adjunct to apple pie. There you will see a husky drummer served with a sliver of this staple food product that would not make a square meal for a hungry humming bird. The housewife buys it by the pound or the quarter's worth. It is put out, not in handy packages, but in great 85-pound hulks that require the strength of a young Samson to handle. An ounce of every pound is wasted in cutting. You never get two pieces that taste the same. The whole business is haphazard and chaotic.

Out of this chaos the organization hopes to bring some order. Independent authorities believe that by evolving a handy package, standardizing the quality, and judiciously advertising the product, the consumption in Canada could easily be doubled. That would mean an additional market of at least \$5,000,000 a year.

It was hoped that the organization would begin to function this year. A minimum objective of half the output of Ontario was set, and some campaigning done through the winter. The association did not, however, give itself time enough. It was physically impossible to cover the territory in the time allowed. The development of the political situation in the early



A 1922 exhibit showing fruit and vegetables grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College

Continued on Page 17



### Changes in Cattle Pool

Under date of June 30, the following bulletin announcing changes in the system of cattle pooling has been issued by the Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited:

"Commencing July 1, a change will be made in the system of co-operative cattle selling, and the full market value of cattle will be paid as soon as they are received by the pool instead of a portion of the value being held back until after cattle are sold as formerly. At the same time the period of the pool will be lengthened so that profits resulting from pool selling will be distributed at the end of the year instead of weekly as formerly. Both these developments were looked forward to when the co-operative plan was inaugurated, but they are coming about sooner than expected, owing to the success that has attended pool selling, both in attaining the confidence of cattle shippers and in actual market results.

### Full Valuation Advanced

"It has always been recognized as desirable that the pool should, if possible, pay the full valuation of cattle when received. In the initial period of operation, however, it was felt essential that provision should be made to protect the pool management against possible losses in operation; as well as for distribution of profits that arise. Now, as the result of four months' operation of pool selling, and of actual experience in obtaining more for cattle as the result of sorting them properly and forwarding them to other markets as necessary, United Grain Growers feel safe in advancing the full amount of valuation, provided that the period of the pool is lengthened, and the directors of the company authorized this step at their last meeting.

"A number of shipping agents have stated that many farmers have been restrained from pool selling on account of the delay formerly necessary in obtaining complete returns, as often in shipping cattle they found it necessary to get their money out of them as quickly as possible. With this obstacle removed they state that many more farmers will take advantage of pool selling, which will add still further to the success of this method.

"We have been asked if the company intends still to operate its commission department for the handling of cattle consigned for direct sale. This department will not be closed up by the company as long as a sufficient number of shippers to warrant its operation wish to use it, although a farmer consigning cattle for sale on the old plan gets no more for them on the market than he would get from the pool, and he loses the opportunity of participating in the distribution of pool profits.

### Lengthening the Pool Period

"When co-operative cattle selling was inaugurated it was necessary to have a very short pool period, because shippers received only a part of the valuation of their cattle as an initial payment, and they could not be expected to wait very long for the balance of their returns. With the growth of the system of pool selling a longer period became desirable, as a limited accounting staff could no longer handle all the details of closing up a pool each week, and the expense of increasing the staff should be avoided as far as possible. When the change in initial payment to the basis of 100 per cent. of valuation was determined upon, lengthening the pool period became necessary in order to average the results over a longer time. It seemed best to make the new period a year, so the new pool will operate from July 1 this year to June 30, 1924.

### Expenses

"It should be borne in mind that absolutely no deduction from shippers' returns will be made to cover the expenses of pool selling. These are provided for from the profits resulting from sorting cattle and forwarding them to other markets, and the balance of such profits over expenses is to be distributed as a co-operative patronage dividend at the end of the pool period.

### Dividend on Pool to Date

"Accounts for the pool from its inauguration up to June 30 will be closed

# POWER

ECONOMICAL—FLEXIBLE—DEPENDABLE

## The Studebaker Light-Six

YOU'LL find in the Studebaker Light-Six, an abundance of power—smooth-flowing, responsive and economical.

From a slow walking gait, it will accelerate to a racing speed in the space of a few seconds. And always with velvet-like smoothness, for the Light-Six is practically free from vibration.

Exceptional economy is an appealing feature of the Light-Six. Through 27 world-wide tests, it set an average of 26.9 miles to the gallon of gasoline! Maintenance cost is also low—conclusively proved by Studebaker's limited

volume of repair parts sales, which in 1922, averaged only \$13 per car for all Studebaker automobiles in operation.

The Studebaker Light-Six is not an experiment. In the hands of thousands of owners it has proved its remarkable power and complete dependability. It will pay you to see the Light-Six before you buy your next car. It is a product that well upholds Studebaker's 71-year-old reputation for quality and value.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION  
of CANADA, LIMITED  
Walkerville, Ontario

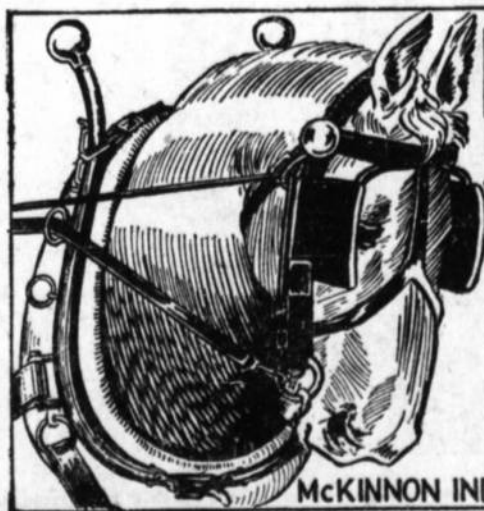
MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.—Exclusive of Taxes					
LIGHT-SIX		SPECIAL-SIX		BIG-SIX	
5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.		5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.		7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring	\$1375	Touring	\$1795	Touring	\$2425
Roadster (3-Pass.)	1375	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1760	Speedster (5-Pass.)	2550
Coupe-Road. (2-Pass.)	1775	Coupe (5-Pass.)	2775	Coupe (5-Pass.)	3475
Sedan	2225	Sedan	2950	Sedan	3750



\$ 1375



T H I S I S A S T U D E B A K E R Y E A R



## DREADNAUGHT STEEL HAMES

Most popular Hames in the West, not only because of their extra strength, but because they dress up a set of harness. Two-piece, double strength steel truss construction.

Trimmings cannot pull out because the shanks pass entirely through the hames and are riveted, solid, rust-proof.

Insist on getting Dreadnaught Steel Hames at your Dealers.

MCKINNON INDUSTRIES LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

TWO  
PIECE  
DOUBLE  
STRENGTH





### Chart of Recommendations

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
Read the BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
Chart: E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Acme (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
= All Other Models										
American (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Anderson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Armstrong (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Buickling 21-1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autumn (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autumn Model 90's	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bay State	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Beaumont	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(14-1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Beck	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Copied Chrysler)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Det. 1000) Eng.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cord (Model 5-1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Danahy	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
DeSoto	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durand	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durand (Ford)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Eaton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Cont'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Georgie	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. C. 120	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
= (C.R. 8-11, K.T. 1-10)										
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kearfott	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmont	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Cont'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Cont'l. Buick)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercury	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moore	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Cont'l. 2 Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Mod. 6-11)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 6-11)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Outboard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Outboard (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Cont'l.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rayson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A



It follows, then, that if they are all put on the fall market together a drop in prices will ensue. The obvious method of avoiding this is to hold some over. The experience of a number of ranchers and others, during the past two years, who have carried over a large proportion of their lambs and fattened them for marketing during the winter and early spring, affords sufficient proof that this method is profitable.

It should always be borne in mind that the market prefers a lamb of from 80 to 90 pounds weight, alive, to those scaling 100 or over, and that, therefore, the latter invariably suffer a severe discounting.

The question of feeds is one controlled by availability and price. Probably the most satisfactory in the way of concentrates is barley, Grade A screenings and bran; and, in the hays, good quality alfalfa or other hays as available.—N. D. Mackenzie, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

### Concerned over Calf Crop

A period of low prices like that from which the cattle industry is just emerging forces stockmen to cut expenses drastically. Naturally enough the cut comes first on those items which are not immediately pressing. It is said that vaccination of calves against blackleg, a practice essential in some localities and of less import in others, has been discontinued to a large extent by many cattle owners, owing to this pressure of finances. The Parke Davis Co., of Walkerville, Ont., who, as the manufacturers of "Blacklegoids," a standard biological preparation for the prevention of blackleg, are in a position to know to what extent vaccination has dispensed with this year, states that there is reason for grave concern over the losses which may be experienced. To show their practical willingness to help in this pass, they are making an offer through The Guide to give away free to every farmer residing in the three prairie provinces who makes application, ten doses. This is the regular package that retails for \$1.50, and as this company assure us of their willing-

ness to distribute 20,000 packages it will be hailed as a very generous contribution to reconstruction.

### Silage Unsuitable for Ewes

Superintendent Hicks, of the Agassiz Experiment Station, has just published a report of a feeding trial in which pregnant ewes were fed corn silage as the main portion of their winter roughage. The results were most disastrous in the mortality of the young lambs. Silage has never been highly recommended for this class of stock, and for the farmer who is feeding it for the first time, good advice would be to limit its use to cattle.

### Winter Killing of Alfalfa

The thin stands of alfalfa in southern Alberta, last summer, caused by the excessive winter killing of the winter of 1921-22, have led the Irrigation Division of the Department of the Interior into some investigations into the factors involved.

Five years ago when trouble was experienced from the same cause, an investigation was made. The finding on that occasion stressed the importance of using only northern-grown seed of the hardiest varieties. Mr. Fairfield's opinion on this occasion was particularly emphatic, for, in his examination at that time, no fields sown to Alberta-grown Grimm had suffered.

The new report discloses one other factor which seems to be just as important as the character of the seed—snow cover promoted by fall growth. In the area where damage was bad, wherever fields were closely cropped in the fall or cut late close to the ground, the percentage of winter-killing was heavy. In one instance Saskatoon-grown seed, which had been specially selected for hardiness, winter-killed 100 per cent., because a seed crop had been taken off close to the ground and the field lay without adequate snow protection during the winter. On the other hand, non-irrigated fields which were so dry as not to be worth cutting, were left with their fifteen inches of dead brown top, and came through the winter without loss.

## Prairie Grown Peanuts

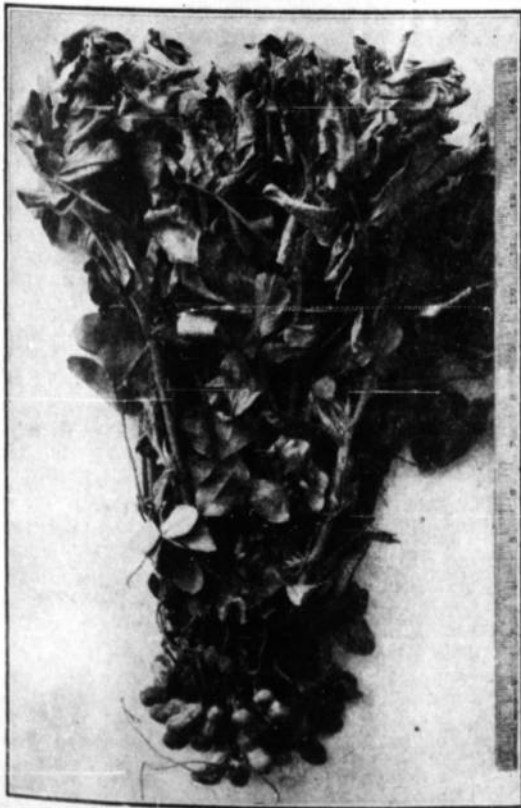
The acquaintance of most natives of the West with the peanut is limited to Fair day and other gala occasions, when the "California double-jointed" variety, grown probably in North Carolina and possessed of the same number of joints as any other variety, makes its appearance as the concomitant of pop-corn, chewing gum, and soft drinks. The western farmer does not get much opportunity amid these distractions to recognize in his humble bag of peanuts a draft from what is a crop of considerable importance in the neighboring republic. For the peanut crop in the United States covers normally as big an area as the combined barley acreages of any two western Canadian provinces.

Peanuts are grown for three purposes: for littering up circus tents and other places of amusement; for the manufacture of bye-products such as peanut butter and peanut oil; and as a hog pasture for which it is unexcelled.

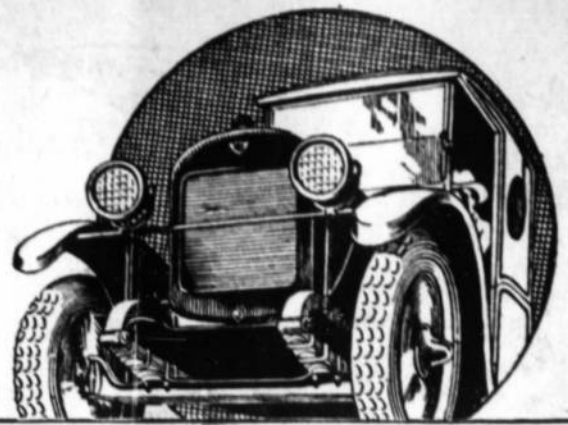
For this photograph of Canadian grown peanuts The Guide is indebted to that indefatigable horticultural experimenter, Supt. W. R. Leslie, of the Morden Experiment Station. Mr. Leslie is not recommending these for general farm culture in Manitoba, but it is interesting to know that

they will mature in his favored locality. It is to be hoped that further experimentation will lead to a limited recommendation of them, at least for hog pasture, as the peanut is a legume, and like the other members of that family, the clovers and alfalfa, is a soil builder.

The picture shows the distinctly clover-like leaves, stems, and general habit of growth of common red clover. It is a single plant twelve inches of which was above ground and three inches below the surface. Its most peculiar feature is the habit of flowering and bearing pods. The small yellow flowers are borne between the branches of the lower stems, appearing about three or four inches above ground. When the petals fall off, the flower stems continue to grow downwards until they have pushed their way into the ground some two or three inches when the pod begins to form. The pod or peanut then develops under ground and must be harvested after the manner of potatoes. In order to allow the flower stems to penetrate the soil easily, peanuts or "goobers" as they are called in the Southern States, are usually grown on light soils.



Peanuts grown at Morden, Man.



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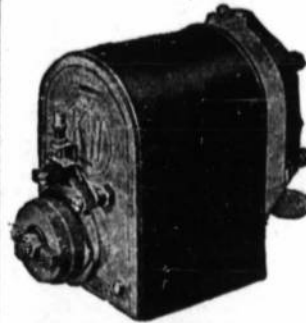


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just issued by the Insurance Department at Ottawa, shows that the ordinary business issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company in Canada for the year 1922, was \$48,977,132, being greater than that issued by any other Company, and over eight millions in excess of the largest amount issued by any other Canadian Company.

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## Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.                                    | 28. Feeding Silage.  |
| 2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.  | 29. Practical Experience with Silage.                        |
| 3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.                                      | 30. Silage Machinery.  |
| 4. How to Put on a Play.  | 31. The Trench Silo.   |
| 5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.                             | 32. The Pit Silo.  |
| 6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.                                  | 33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.                         |
| 7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.  | 34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.                            |
| 8. A Home-made Dish Drier.  | 35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.                     |
| 9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.   | 36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.                               |
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| 12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.  | 39. Kitchen Mending Kits.                                    |
| 13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.  | 40. How to Soften Hard Water.                                |
| 14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finance Permit. | 41. The Menace of the House Fly.                             |
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| 20. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.   | 47. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.                      |
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| 22. Canning Meat.   | 49. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Breads.       |
| 23. Sweet Clover Varieties.   | 50. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.                       |
| 24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.   | 51. How to Judge Bread.                                      |
| 25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.                                      | 52. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.                            |
| 26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.                                     | 53. How to Make Soap at Home.                                |
| 27. Silage Crops.   | 54. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers. |
|   | 55. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.              |

## News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

### Manitoba

#### Neepawa District U.F.M. Convention

The Neepawa District U.F.M. convention was held in Edrans, on July 9, with about 75 delegates in attendance. The delegates came from Austin in the south-east, to Kelwood in the north-west and intervening territory.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, vice-president U.F.W.M., addressed the convention on the work of the Women's Section, U.F.M. Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, in his address, explained the financial standing of the province of Manitoba.

The following resolution was passed, urging the Central Board to push the organization of a wheat pool:

"Resolved, that in view of the unsuccessful efforts to secure a wheat board to market the farmers' grain, and the lack of any prospect of any such board being established in the near future,

"Therefore, we, the Neepawa District U.F.M., in convention assembled, desire to place ourselves on record as being in favor of a voluntary grain pool, and that we urge the Central Board to take every action possible in the matter of organizing such a pool."

Had weather conditions been more favorable, there would have been a great deal larger attendance.

#### Portage District Meetings

With a view to stimulating interest in the work of the association and giving various parts of the district a chance to participate, the Portage District U.F.M. Board arranged for two special meetings to be held under the auspices of the district, the first at Macgregor, on Saturday, July 7, and the second at Oakville, on Monday, July 16.

#### Macgregor

The Macgregor meeting was planned to take the form of a picnic to be held on the fair grounds at Macgregor. In spite of a very severe rainstorm during the earlier part of the afternoon, it was found possible between 4 and 5 o'clock to gather a fairly large company on the grounds and to carry out the plans which had been made for the meeting. The chair was occupied by F. Borton. The first feature of the program was a brief address by Mr. Bousfield, who welcomed the speakers from the Central Office, and expressed his conviction of the continued necessity for farmers maintaining their organization. He was followed by Miss Finch, the secretary of the United Farm Women, who dealt in detail with several phases of the marketing activities which are being promoted in the province at the present time, particularly the work of the co-operative dairies, poultry marketing and egg circles. She made it plain that the promotion of improved method in these and other marketing lines meant a practical saving in dollars and cents to the farmers, and emphasized the wisdom of studying and promoting these methods as widely as possible.

W. R. Wood, dealt with the general necessity for maintaining the social, educational and co-operative activities of the movement, which to a degree in later years have been overshadowed by the political phase.

#### Oakville

The meeting at Oakville was unfortunate in its date, since the meetings of local school districts came on the same evening. In spite of this, however, an audience of about 75 gathered in the local hall, and a good meeting was held. The chair was occupied by C. H. Burnell, president of the provincial association, and addresses were given by Harry Leader, M.P., D. L. Campbell, M.L.A., and W. R. Wood. Mr. Leader presented some very interesting and practical details of the work of the recent session at Ottawa, emphasizing the necessity for continued

pressure in the direction of economy in public expenditure. Mr. Campbell's address dealt with the vital necessity of maintaining at full strength the farmers' local associations for intelligent discussion of public questions, and for general support to the men elected as representatives.

Meetings of this type are unquestionably valuable from the point of view of maintaining interest in the farmers' movement, and it is a gratifying sign that a number of other district boards are following similar lines in their summer's work.

#### Kirkwood U.F.M. Holds Picnic

The Kirkwood local celebrated July 2 by holding a very enjoyable picnic in the grove on the farm of the president, M. P. Stally. The location was ideal—the bluff to the west providing a splendid shade during the afternoon. The day was all that could be wished for, and the crowd consisted of nearly every member of the community and a goodly number of visitors from the surrounding districts.

A full program of races for young and old, and a baseball match between the married and single men furnished the afternoon's entertainment. A bounteous supper was provided by the ladies, and before the crowd dispersed from the tables the local secretary spoke a few words of welcome to the visitors, and pointed out some of the work being done by the women in the U.F.M. movement. Rev. G. H. Lord, pastor of Medora, Bethel and Kirkwood districts, then gave a short address. After expressing his pleasure with the splendid community spirit exhibited in the gathering, he dealt for a few minutes with that ever-annoying problem: "The small returns the farmer derives for the products of his farm, the fruits of his hard work."

An enthusiastic ball game between the Medora and Kirkwood teams kept the crowd interested until time to disperse, when all went home pronouncing the picnic an unqualified success.

Over \$50 was added to the local funds as proceeds from the refreshment booth, which was ably managed by E. Babcock and his committee.

### Alberta

#### New Local

Shoal Creek local has been organized in the West Edmonton constituency, in the Pibroch district. The organization meeting was in charge of Messrs. W. J. Fox and A. J. Allen, who was elected secretary. R. Wharton is president of the new local.

#### Alexandra Convention

Keen interest was displayed by the delegates and visitors present at the third annual convention of the Alexandra U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held on July 7.

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., presented a comprehensive and encouraging report of the political situation. His actions were endorsed by the convention.

The convention also resolved that the Central executive be urged to secure the attendance of Aaron Sapiro at a public meeting to be held as early as possible in Central Alberta, for the discussion of marketing problems, with a view to the creation of a non-profit, co-operative marketing system of selling farm produce. Another resolution instructed the provincial representative to introduce at the next session a resolution calling for the establishment of economic group representation.

#### U.F.A. Notes

Nearly four hundred people attended the Sunnyridge U.F.A. picnic, held at Jack Smith's farm, ten miles west of Three Hills. During the day there was a full program of sports and two ball games for the entertainment of the crowd, and in the evening a dance at Mr. Gale's barn. An address on the



Western Grain Route and Co-operative Principles was given by A. B. Claypool, M.L.A.

The annual convention of the Olds Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Mayton, on Wednesday, August 1.

The secretary of the Burnside local writes that they have had a most successful year, and although the paid-up membership is only fourteen, a number of very interesting meetings have been held. Their annual picnic held on June 30, as well as the play given previously, were enjoyed by good crowds.

### Saskatchewan

#### District Rallies

District 13 was one of the very few districts favored with decent weather for its rallies, or at least for those during the second week, from July 2 to 6. The first of the series took place at Primate, where four or five hundred people attended, and who were quite pleased with the program provided. At Salvador a splendid day was spent, the rally taking place in the chautauqua tent. At Fusilier there were about 150 present, a stampede a few miles away having taken a good number who would no doubt otherwise have attended. This notwithstanding, it was probably one of the most successful of the series. About 200 people formed the audience at Coleville, a big rain at noon having spoiled the attendance, and also the outside attractions.

The most successful meeting of all, however, was the one at the Scott Experimental Farm, on Friday, July 6, when over one thousand people listened to the addresses. The musical program after supper was a great success.

C. C. Stoliker, district director, and Mrs. Krips, director of the Women's Section, were the representatives of the Central Association at the entire series, their speeches being much appreciated, while addresses were also given at the Scott meeting by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture of the province, T. H. McConica, M.P., and Sydney Bingham, M.L.A., for the provincial constituency.

To the great regret of the Central officials the Fram meeting had to be abandoned at the last moment owing to the weather, causing much disappointment to the local people who had made all preparations for the refreshment booth, having hauled the provisions a distance of eighteen miles.

A most successful series of rallies took place in District 5, from July 10 to 14, inclusive. The first of the series took the form of a picnic, which was held on the sports grounds at Rocanville. A marquee was erected in the grounds for the speeches. Mr. Lonsday, president of the local was in the chair, and an address was given by Mr. Evans, of Rocanville. Sports, baseball, etc. were indulged in during the day, the town band supplying the music. Over two hundred persons were present.

On July 11, there was a large gathering in the schoolhouse at Spy Hill. The meeting was a lively one, Wheat Marketing and Co-operative Pool being the subjects under consideration. Thos. Sales, M.P., John L. Salkeld, M.L.A., and Ed. Paynter, of Tantallon, addressed the meeting. Orangeville was the next point visited, a very good meeting taking place in the Presbyterian church. The next place on the list was Spring Creek, where a rally was held on Friday, July 13, in Earle Ketcheson's barn, and was a success nevertheless. Everett Ketcheson presided, and a supper and dance followed the meeting.

On the Saturday a forty-mile journey across country brought the party to Poplar Park, where great preparations had been made by the people, over two hundred persons gathering in the Community Hall for the occasion. C. Bruce occupied the chair, and Mr. Cairns and Mr. Potter, the latter an old time grain grower, addressed the meeting. Music was supplied by local talent, comprising Miss Robinson, Mr. Giblett, Miss Street and Mrs. Wildman. Generous collections were taken at each of these meetings to defray expenses.

In addition to the speakers mentioned addresses were also given at each rally by Mrs. Osborne, of Dilke, director of the Women's Section, H. K. Misenheimer, of Tate, and George Burden, of Moosomin, district director.

#### Organization Notes

A. L. McEwen, secretary of the Hawarden Grain Growers' Association, reports that he has so far 34 members for the present year, although he has not yet forwarded the fees. Mr. McEwen has been in the hospital for some time undergoing an operation to his leg. Apparently, however, he is far from dead yet, as he intends pushing not only the membership, but also the new association paper, The Progressive.

John L. Rooke, Kamsack; W. Ward, Silver Craig local, Beverley; W. G. Van Alstyne, McGee; and Paul Kalmring, Germaine local, Senate, are recent acquisitions to the ranks of the local secretaries of the association. We wish them all success.

W. Watts, secretary of the Hanley G.G.A. has forwarded fees for 110 members, and hopes to add forty or fifty more to the roll before the year comes to a close.

A remark of Mr. Watts is probably sufficient to account for the good standing of the local: "There is nothing," he writes, "which promotes success like sociability." A long word, but with lots of meaning to it.

Rangeview local has increased its membership by seventy per cent. as a result of recent activities. At its last meeting, on June 23, there were 49 persons present. Refreshments were served, and there was an enjoyable social evening, during which a short program was given.

The total membership is now seventeen, all paid up, notwithstanding the fact that finances in the district generally are low. Good crop prospects, however, hold out hope for a considerable improvement in this respect, when further success may be achieved. E. E. Breakenridge is the secretary.

A successful municipal rally took place at Invergordon, on July 4, about 200 persons being present. The local at Invergordon had charge of the arrangements and efficiently carried them out.

John McCloy, county organizer for Kinistino, presided, and Mr. Irving, district director; Mrs. Craig, of Crescent Hill, director of the Women's Section; and Mr. Smith, county organizer for Melfort, delivered excellent addresses. Community singing, songs and recitations by members of the local made up an enjoyable program.

An attempt is being made by the Central office to form a Speakers' Bureau. The Central association has often been handicapped when a speaker has been required for a certain point, owing to the expense of sending someone from a long distance, which has always been more or less necessary owing to the scarcity of well-known local speakers. The Speakers' Bureau is the result. Directors of the association have been requested to send in the names of local men and women who are known to them as good speakers, or who would become such with experience, and it is hoped that this will be a means of discovering and bringing to the front a considerable amount of local talent which has hitherto been hidden. This should prove one of the best moves ever made by the association, looking to the development of leaders.

A series of picnics has taken place in the Willow Bunch constituency, which is remarkable in the drenching weather at present prevailing, for the fact that it has been carried out without a single cancellation. The first of the series was at Summer Cove, on July 2, and this was followed on successive days by similar picnics at Fir Mountain, Wood Mountain, Fife Lake and Hart. Fife Lake picnic was the only one affected by the weather, and even there the attendance was quite large. Each picnic was a decided success, the attendance probably averaging around 300 persons. There was also a gathering at Willow Bunch, on Saturday, July 7, which took the form of a meeting.

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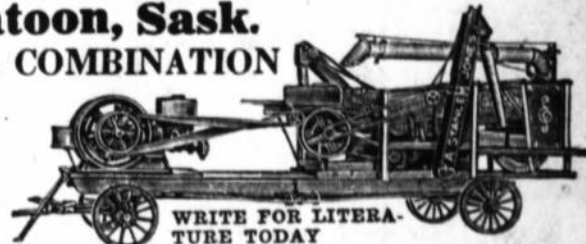
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### Third Woman Elected

IT is getting to be quite the usual thing for a woman to take the place of her husband as member of parliament where he for some reason or other gives up his seat there. Judging by the number of women who have been elected to parliament in this manner we would be tempted to say that one of the strongest points a woman could have in her favor, in winning an election campaign, would be to have a husband who formerly represented the constituency.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson is the third woman to take her place in the British House of Commons. Mrs. Philipson ran and was successful as a Conservative candidate in a constituency which elected her husband last November as Liberal candidate. Mr. Philipson was unseated because of some irregularities on the part of his election agent, and his wife, who was formerly Miss Mabel Russell, a popular and successful actress decided to run in his stead in Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland, but under a different political banner. The government looks upon the election of Mrs. Philipson as an expression of satisfaction with its action since it was elected to power.

The main points in Mrs. Philipson's campaign were constructive aid to agriculture and resistance to "the Socialistic menace." Many Liberals supported her despite party ties because of her devotion to the agricultural needs of the district. She is said to have "an appealing and sometimes passionately expressed sincerity" and was able to win some Labor support because she was able to address the working people as one who has known years of virtual poverty in the early days of her professional struggle.

The two other women members of the British House of Commons are Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham.

### The Need of Clear Vision

In a recent article in Good Housekeeping, Anne Shannon Monroe says: "The most conscientious women often become so obsessed with their responsibilities as never to lay the burden down or to look beyond it. Like a machinist in a great factory who spends his life making over and over again the same small cog, their minds become narrowed down to their little part of the scheme and they know nothing of the great machine into which their work fits. Having no vision they communicate none."

In no other profession, perhaps, is there as much need for vision as in homemaking. We frequently hear a woman complain, "I keep on cooking three meals a day and have nothing to show for it," meaning that her work is of no monetary value. True, she cannot render a statement of dollars and cents at the end of the year to show that she is actually an economic asset but she can do a great deal more. By pointing to a well-nourished family, she is able to show what a valuable contribution she is making to the whole social structure.

It is very difficult for an underweight person or one who is given the wrong kind of food to be the highest type of citizen, because the mind suffers when the body is below par. A person going through life carrying a physical burden has a constant struggle to do his work efficiently, and to be a cheerful member of the community.

There is far more behind the job of providing three meals a day than the mere cooking of food. The welfare of the individual, the community and the nation depends upon the intelligence and skill of the woman who sees that her family are properly nourished. As this work is so important let us not be like a machinist whose mind becomes warped and

shrunk because he lacks appreciation of the part he is playing in making the larger machine.

Vision is what we homemakers need as a "pick-me-up" when tired and discouraged, for it reveals to us the vast importance of our calling. Let us not be "so obsessed with our responsibilities as never to lay down the burden or to look beyond it." If we think of the part we are playing in building a strong nation physically, morally and spiritually, we shall no longer find our work a burden.

### Reasoning With Children

Many parents try to make their children obey without understanding the reason that they should do so. I have read many articles on this subject and I see that some parents want to discourage their children from asking "Why?" when a command is given. Personally, I always disagree with these articles, and I take the opposite view.

It may be quite right to teach blind obedience to a tiny baby, but once the child can understand, we should give her a reason, even if ever so slight, for our commands. It is old-fashioned to treat children like animals, to expect them to be seen and not heard, to take a back seat and keep out of the way. When a child is old enough to demand "Why?" then she is old enough to be given a reason.

Children who have been taught blind obedience are entirely at a loss what to do when some catastrophe befalls the family. They have been told what to do so often that they have no minds of their own, and they wait around looking vainly for someone to give a command.

To give a simple reason why, is not to argue with a child. To tell a child to put on her best dress or to make a cake when both these things are out of the ordinary, naturally makes a child ask— "Why?"

No child, can help wondering at certain commands. To say: "Don't ask questions," is absurd. The child who never asks questions will not be a clever child. That she should want to know the reason why, is in her favor. I think that in speaking to children, a mother should often start her commands by saying: "I should like you to do so-and-so because," etc. This way of giving orders puts a child on a higher plane.

We try to be chums with our children nowadays and we gain a great deal by it. We can lose a part of this friendliness by saying: "Do it because I tell you to do it." Children have rights. Why should they always be expected to obey blindly? Sometimes we have excellent reasons for wishing them to work overtime. It may be to help get in the hay, for instance. Children love haymaking; but this is no reason why we should say: "Work until I tell you to stop." It would be much nicer to tell them the risk we run if it should rain before the work is finished.

Given a real reason, children will work with a will. I have often noticed that children who are asked to obey blindly, generally do so grudgingly. Why not give them a sensible reason and then we shall have children who obey cheerfully and willingly. Mrs. Nestor Noel.

### Taking Stock of the School

A splendid time to take stock of the needs of the local school for the coming term is during the summer time when most of the schools are closed for vacation. There are some things about the

school, just as there are about the home, which will much more likely be noticed by a woman's eye than a man's, and for that reason mothers who are concerned for the health and comfort of their children during school hours should see that a committee of women visit the school and "look things over."

The floor of the average country schoolhouse is one of the teacher's greatest problems in sanitation. The floor may need a fresh coat of paint or varnish, but it may need first and perhaps more than anything else, a real good scrubbing. If some of the women have been present while that floor has been swept, they will likely discover that no floor they have ever seen can beat the schoolroom floor for dust. Knowing that it often has to be swept at a time when the dust cannot settle properly before the children have to occupy the room, they will see that a good oil-broom or some of the commercial preparations used for keeping down dust are purchased.

The blackboard may prove to be the next most urgent matter. Old age has given many of them a "glare" that is particularly harmful to children's eyes. There are certain blackboard paints that will help remedy this condition. The blackboards may not be placed properly in relation to the lighting of the room, or there may not be sufficient blackboard space. Mothers will soon right this for they do not want the eyesight of their children injured for life through a little neglect during the years when a child's delicate physical structure is easily influenced by the conditions around it.

One glance at the window panes or the storm sashes may arouse the housecleaning instinct of the housewife. Those windows, like the floor will come in for a good cleaning if the women have anything to say about the matter. Many of the schools have still the old system of cross lighting, and it is possible that plans are underfoot to build a new school or at some early date in the future alter the present lighting of the school by changing the windows. But if the old system has to be used for a while longer its harmful effect can be lessened by a set of good window blinds.

If the committee is earnest in its search for something to do it will examine the system used in the school for washing. They will find out if the children are provided with or bring individual towels. They will see that there is a proper basin and stand. They will find how the water is obtained. They will find out how the drinking water is obtained and whether or not it is kept in a sanitary way. They may decide that the local women's organization will do well to supply the school with a drinking fountain or, better still, see if the trustees will not furnish one. They will find out if there is any hot lunch equipment in the school. They will find out if the heating system worked satisfactory last winter.

Going out of doors they will lay plans for helping the teacher and pupils work for more beautiful school grounds next year. They will examine the out-buildings to find out if they are in a sanitary condition, and if they are properly located for children's comfort in the winter weather.

Oh, there are plenty of things to find to do! They will not all be found in any one school, but the chances are ten to one that something will be found in every school which should receive attention during the summer. Now is the time to take stock of the needs of the local school.



"If you are planning to be a farmer, it is wise to start learning while you are young"—so these three people say.

### MAN-MAKING

"We are all blind until we see that in the human plan, Nothing is worth the making if it does not make the man. Why build these cities glorious, If man unbuilt goes? In vain we build the work unless The builder also grows."—Edwin Markham.



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TOUGH SOLID LEATHER OUT AND INSOLES

DOUBLE TIPS

**7 POINTS**  
— THE PERFECT NUMBER —

## DEX

Continued from Page 7

with a club and fed to the rest of the dogs. It was a merciful Providence that spared him that ignoble end.

The cook went moose hunting. On the day that old Dex left the hotel the cook tucked a rifle under his arm, caught a train, and rode forty miles. And thirty hours later old Dex found his trail.

Old Dex limped around a tangle of down dead jack-pine and stopped short. Before him, printed distinctly in the new snow, was the trail of a man's boots. His big, black knob of a nose twitched for the scent.

Then his head jerked up, his heavy eyebrows lifted, his rope-tail swung sideways. His big, brown eyes deepened, blinked. His nose twitched, twitched. He knew that scent. Ahead of him somewhere was the one and only friend of his whole hard life.

Old Dex swung into the trail of the boots. Dismissed now was the call to the sled harness, forgotten the pain in his injured hip that the forty miles of bush trail had brought back. Ahead of him somewhere was his friend, the cook.

It wasn't his to think. He couldn't wonder how it was that his friend, standing in the back door of the hotel when he left there, had managed to get ahead of him, or what he was doing there. The only thing he knew was that his friend was there. He broke in to a long, eager lunge.

And he found his friend.

Ten minutes after old Dex found the cook's trail, the short, heavy roar of a high-powered rifle echoed back to him, and old Dex increased his pace. Thirty seconds later came five more shots in rapid succession, and old Dex settled down to his best speed. In his experience, when rifles roared there was usually a little meat for the dogs.

Then old Dex arrived.

But old Dex didn't stop when he arrived.

A moose, badly wounded, and the cook, his rifle empty, were in a clearing at the edge of a swamp. The cook was down, flat on his back in the snow and the mud. The moose, a vicious, pain-maddened ton of rage, stood over him—stood upright on his hind legs—balanced for the downward, stiff-legged plunge.

But those terrible pointed hoofs of the moose never came down.

Old Dex never stopped. His keen dog's eyes saw everything in the one glimpse as he left the bushes at the edge of the clearing, and he understood. Once in his life, in company with a pack of his kind, old Dex had been driven by hunger to attack one of those massive-horned animals, and three of the pack had died beneath those awful hoofs. Old Dex didn't even hesitate.

One hundred and thirty-five pounds of live weight, travelling twenty miles an hour, hit the moose, and threw him off his balance. A vice, an ivory-toothed vice, clamped rigidly shut low down on the moose's throat. The moose went over sideways.

The cook scrambled to his feet.

A stone, a big, sharp-pointed boulder, killed old Dex.

Old Dex summersaulted. With his teeth clamped shut on the moose's throat when the moose went down, old Dex's weight and momentum carried his heavy body over the moose's neck, back down. And the sharp point of that big boulder caught him between and just above his hips.

The cook slipped a shell into his rifle.

And now, deep in the bush fifteen miles from the railroad and twenty from the nearest clearing, surrounded on all sides by a maze of jack-pines and straggling birch, and the eternal silence of the unpeopled places, rises a little mound of stones. The bottom stones are big stones; the next tier a little smaller; the next, smaller still. A monument that pile is, raised in memory and to mark a grave. And in the apex stone, deeply and laboriously carved by hand is the one word:

"DEX."

Housewife: "What do you work at, my poor man?"

Tramp: "At intervals ma'am."

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#### REPAIRING THE STREETS OF DOOVILLE

After the long, long winter, the spring rains, little creeks and rivers formed in the roads and washed out great gullies. Pools of water stood in the streets of Dooville. As the carts passed by they would twist and turn and wear the holes a little deeper. When the bright, warm summer sun began to shine the roads became dry, but they were full of little valleys and riverbeds. The streets of Dooville were so rough that they were almost impassable. Doc Sawbones hired Nicholas Nutt and Tiny to repair the streets and here they are busy at the task. First they hauled many loads of huge boulders and scattered them about on the surface of Main Street. Then Nicholas hitched Tiny to his big roller. Tiny took the "masher" with his trunk. As they went along, Tiny crushed the huge boulders with his masher and the great heavy roller follows behind and leaves the street as nice and smooth as the hardwood floor of Doc Sawbones' office. Roly and Poly and the little Doo Dads were gathering nuts off the big tree in the pasture. It looks as if they might take a tumble if the old Jersey continues to tinkle the soles of Poly's feet. One little Doo Dad has gathered many nuts. Now he is asking Tiny to crack them for him. The little Doo Dad's sister is begging Doc Sawbones to make her brother get out of the way of the big heavy roller. Flannelfeet is almost as much excited as the little girlie Doo Dad. Flannelfeet knows that if the big masher would come down on the little Doo Dad it would drive him right into the pavement like a nail. That would be very, very bad! When Old Sleepy Sam saw how much dust Tiny was stirring up with his "masher" he secured a number of patent brooms and began selling them to the little Doo Dad housewives. He is doing a flourishing business.



## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### The Farmers and Trades Unions

The Editor.—Under this heading, in your issue of June 26, "Old Bill" takes exception to my remark that industrial workers would be as well or better off if their wages were reduced to the natural basis. Of course he knows quite well that high wages and high prices, may be no better than low wages and low prices. If all the wages, which are arbitrarily kept high by the intervention of the trade unions, were reduced, prices would come down all round. The manufacturers would also require less profit, as their profit is calculated in proportion to the expense of production. "But," says "Old Bill," "he (Gulliver) surely does not think that farm produce would retain its present price, if industrial wages were to be reduced." Why should it not retain its present price? It is already down to its true price in conformity with the law of supply and demand, in the open markets of the world. In fact were trade union interference abolished, the price to the farmer would be better as cost of transport would be less. It might even be possible for the farmer to sell his potatoes!

"Old Bill" says that trade unions have other functions to perform besides "blaring out high wages, shorter hours and restricted output." I hope they have some other more useful function. I will admit that trade unions have served a good purpose in the past, but they are now a menace to the healthy industrial life of the world, and have become an irresponsible and purely selfish despotism. It seems to me that the trade unions are dominated by a small minority of Reds and Socialists, who take no sympathetic interest in the good of the country. Many valuable contracts are turned down owing to the cast iron rules of the unions. What a pity that the great mass of intelligent workmen cannot use their own good judgment in directing their own actions.

A traveling canvasser came round our way the other day. He said he was an agricultural implement maker, out of work because of dull trade. And yet there are thousands of farmers longing for a new binder, which at present prices is as much

out of his reach as the man in the moon.

It seems so entirely fatuous, that there are so many houses wanted, so much machinery needed, so many roads and bridges that could be utilized, so many commodities, that might find a market with cheaper transport, and all held up because of the cost of production.

Meantime as "Old Bill" says we must try to carry on somehow, pending the evolution of a saner system. The farmer reads the jubilant notes in the daily press of glorious crop prospects, without enthusiasm, because he knows that very little of the proceeds will come his way. He knows by last year's experience that even a fairly good crop does no more than cover expenses.

The British farmer is handicapped as we are, so is every country where trade unionism holds sway. The British government is awake to the seriousness of the matter and is doing what they can for the farmer. But really in present conditions the only solution would be to give him a bounty of 50 per cent. on his crop to put him in the same position as the trade unionist, who helps himself to a bounty over the value of the work he does.—Gulliver.

### Those Six Questions

The Editor.—I notice in your Open Forum of May 23, a letter from the pen of Wm. G. Miller, Allan, Sask., in which he asks six questions. Although I am not a capitalist or an M.P. or an M.P.P., but merely another downtrodden farmer like Mr. Miller, I will try and answer some of those questions. 1. "If we have a surplus of wheat, etc., why have we no surplus of sugar, etc." Well, William, you know that we of the West are growing wheat for all we are worth because it is the only product we can grow for which there is a world wide market, but you know it all has to go out through the great lakes, because no one seems to want to open any other outlet, and as the lakes are frozen over all winter, the stuff is piled up at the head of the lakes awaiting the opening of navigation. I don't think the poverty of Europe has so much to do with it as those higher up would like us to believe.

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As to sugar we do not grow sugar but import it, and I presume if you go down to Cuba, Jamaica, or the sugar-producing states, you will find the producer growing about the price they are getting just as we are about wheat. 2. "How are the nations going to get back on a level with us, etc.?" They will have to work, William, work like the dickens, just like we do, and board themselves. 3. "How are the people going to pay the government back again the \$200,000, etc.?" I don't just understand this question. I don't think the government is asking us to pay their immigration expenses. They are just taking it, whether we can afford it or not. Of course they are taking it by the method known as indirect taxation, and we are not supposed to be cute enough to notice it, but we do, don't we, William? 4. "Why don't the government guarantee the farmers a living wage when it guarantees railroad and other officials as high as \$100,000 a year and more?" Well, William, what a question; don't you know that we are supposed to have brains enough to paddle our own canoes, while the other fellow has to be helped along? Or perhaps I should say that we are supposed not to have enough brains to realize that we are being farmed for the benefit of those other fellows. 5. "How long will the world stand for the producers of wealth going bankrupt, etc., before the guilty be brought to justice?" Just so long as the world continues to worship the golden calf and it is on this idolatrous attitude of the world toward wealth that all your questions hinge. As No. 6 is not a question but a statement there is no answer forthcoming, except that Mr. Miller has evidently answered the previous five questions to suit himself, or perhaps considers them unanswerable, and in No. 6 has drawn his own



conclusions and perhaps he is about right. Anyhow we know that we have been getting it in the neck for the past three years. But cheer up, William, a brighter day is coming, is coming bye and bye, and all ways remember that in the parable of the ways Lazarus the latter was by far the better off in the end. Also the words of our Saviour: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven." That is where they are going to get it in the neck if they die as they live.—Another Western Farmer, Saskatchewan.

#### Prices and Monopolies

The Editor.—I could not resist the opportunity to comment re your editorial, Meighen's Budget Address, under date, June 12, 1923. In it you say he declared that the reduction in tariff on woolens and agricultural implements had effected no saving to the consumer. I want to say to you that Mr. Meighen never was more truthful or more honest (if his motive was honest) or more indiscreet. You may reduce, yes and abolish the tariff, it will have little or no effect in saving to the consumers so long as you permit private monopoly of credit, and you cannot reduce private monopoly of credit until you reduce private monopoly of location values in land. Only by giving the public access to idle or unused land at its rental value, plus its pro rata of the cost of government taxes, can you make other monopolies non-effective or non-existent. Because man can neither increase or decrease land, this and world wide repudiation sometimes called "Communism" are the only means of making it impossible for the human hog with ten talents of credit monopoly to close his factory when his profits will not satisfy his greed. Grab ten pieces of pie before the rest of us get one. No, Mr. Meighen never was more honest nor more indiscreet.—A. E. Chudleigh, Foremost, Alta.

#### For a National Bank

The Editor.—I have followed with much interest, sometimes with hope and again in despair, the many discussions on the Bank Act, and finance generally. The defense put up by the banks was unassailable, allied with the minister of finance. The offensive was weak, lukewarm, a forlorn hope. I hoped that the Bank Act was to be a first attack, and that the real attack on the finance fortress was to be the establishment of a government bank. The bankers would then come into line. With the issue of none but government notes, with a national backing for security and the gradual withdrawal from circulation of private notes, the outworks of the finance fortress would be won and financial oppression would be lifted from the shoulders of the workers. During the four years I was in Australia, I collected at first hand much information from the manager of one of the leading Commonwealth branch banks in the town of Warwick, Queensland, where there are six banks.

The government branch was opened soon after my arrival in the district in a rented office, with a manager and two clerks. The people were shy for a time, however, they soon realized that the bank was perfectly sound. Soon the office was so crowded that the manager had to move into more commodious quarters and the staff increased. I asked the manager if he was hopeful of success. Sure thing, he said. 'Tis a grand success; I have the nation at my back for support and security. I asked many farmers why they took their assets to the government bank? They said, quite simply, and I thought wisely, why if the private banks make a profit from our deposits and the same goes into the pocket of the shareholders, why should not the profits go into the public treasury instead? But, said I, you cannot get a loan if you are in need from this bank. That's so, he said, not directly, but on the recommendation of the manager I can get a loan from the agricultural bank at 5 per cent., from one to 25 years, according to the amount loaned and my ability to pay. How does this compare with private banks, I asked? Why, he said, I had to pay 7 per cent. for small loans for six months and pay up or renew. What security do you have to put up in each case? The same, he answered.

I asked the manager if there were any bad debts with loans to farmers. Not more than other banks have, in fact, less, as there was a strong feeling toward the government banks, in fact the public were in a way shareholders indirectly. Clients got better treatment, and no really deserving application was rejected. Loans up to \$1,200—(\$6,000)—can be had if security is good, to be applied to buildings, stock and farm implements, or for the lifting of a mortgage. These are the conditions the farmers of this country need, and when they awake to the fact that they can have them for the asking they will have them, but so long as they try to paddle their own canoe why we have to carry the other fellows' freight.—H. Boltwood, Innisfail, Alta.

#### Blames Over-Production

The Editor.—From week to week your "Open Forum" is full of suggestions as to how to right the intolerable conditions that the business of farming is placed in at the present time, but they and our farm organizations seem to relieve the situation very little.

The only trouble with farming is there is no profit in it. Production costs are too high and prices received for farm produce too low. The reason this situation exists must be over-production and the only logical remedy must be the curtailment of production. Yet none of our organizations are for that purpose or are

working in that direction.

In the best seller novel dealing with sex bunk we learn of the eternal triangle. In general production and its distribution we also have an eternal triangle; on one corner is capital, on another labor, and on the third the farm class, all scheming and working, also fighting to become top dog for top dog means easy money.

Today, through organization, capital and labor have control of the situation, and they, while still fighting each other, are taking while the taking is good from the poorly organized farm class by every means possible and they are many. Capital is getting an assured high rate of income. Labor is able to compel the granting of short hours and high wages and salaries.

Their great weapon is by the curtailment of production. When labor does not like conditions of rate of pay, labor curtails production by striking. When the factory owner sees over-production is taking place the factory is shut down. Why do not we farmers take a lesson from all this?

In case of farm production as it is carried on subject to the adversities of nature, curtailment would have to take place at the production end, not at the acreage end, as some talk of. If acreage was curtailed nature might decree a short crop, and then some might be starved to death. If during the past two years the wheat producers of America had been organized to go out and destroy 20 per cent. of the past two crops it is a certainty we would have been able to dispose of four bushels at a profit, instead of five at a loss. The 20 per cent. is the club capital labor uses to depress the price of the whole and it is mighty efficient.

Take for instance hogs: some authorities are predicting soon a great over-production and result in great loss to hog men. When that time comes suppose they were

organized. The difference between the market price and the production cost, plus a fair profit would be the amount of over-production if the hog raisers would all at the same time destroy that percentage of their herds they would right the situation at once in their favor.

I am sure this would be the case in every line of production on the farms of America.

When we have such a remedy at hand what is the use of fighting the grain exchange, banks, railroads, manufacturers associations, etc.?

If we had, during the past twenty years, spent the effort in this direction as we have in other directions of organization, we would now be able to take care of ourselves.—H. Bates.

#### An Ontario Cheese Pool

Continued from Page 8

spring interfered to some extent with the plans of organization. Co-operative organization work and a political campaign cannot be carried on simultaneously in the same territory. It is understood, however, that the work will be renewed this fall with the object of commencing operations next year. The fact that over 75 per cent. of the factories which have decided on the question have rendered favorable verdicts, is convincing evidence that with time allowed to cover all the territory thoroughly, the objective of 50 per cent. of the province's output can easily be attained or exceeded.



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**TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING STOCK**, 100 pure-bred Barred Rocks, 1922 hatch, culled for heavy egg production, \$1.25 each. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 29-4

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## SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

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A 15-30 Rumely Oil-Pull Engine  
A 28-48 Advance Rumely Separator  
Six 14-inch Cockshutt Plows

Apply—

JOSIAH BENNETT, PINE CREEK, MAN.

**25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL ENGINE, GAAR** Scott separator, 36-60, equipped with new 14-foot Garden City feeder, run one season, good condition, \$1,500 cash. Sell separately. Barnett Bros., Travers, Alta.

**WATERLOO THRESHING OUTFIT, IN EXCELLENT** condition, for sale, or trade for heavy horses: 25 H.P. steam, separator 36-56, water tank, Stewart sheaf loader and five trucks with racks; all good shape. S. L. Good, Culross, Man. 30-2

**FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR**, first-class condition. One 8-16 International kerosene tractor, in good condition. Will take larger tractor in trade to run a 33-50 separator, or will take cash. G. R. Kennedy, Kronau, Sask.

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, TEN H.P.** Titan, 20-34 Goodson separator, Massey-Harris reaper, eight-inch grinder; all good as new. 15-30 Oil-Pull wanted. Wells, Box 103, Waldeck, Sask.

**SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACTOR**, eight-bottom John Deere plow and 36-inch Case separator; gearing of tractor in excellent condition. Price \$1,500, cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 28-5

**FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—STEAM** engine, Sawyer-Massey, tandem compound 22 H.P., plowing gears, just rebuilt, ready for work, \$800. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask. 28-3

**FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL, 30-INCH** Rumely separator complete; plows, oil tank, caboose; good condition. \$1,500, part cash. D. Rowatt, Box 336, Biggar, Sask. 28-4

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**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, AULTMAN** Taylor separator, 23-36, Moline Universal tractor, plows and disc. All in good condition. W. A. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 27-5

**REAL BARGAIN—28-40 ROBERT BELL SEPARATOR**, first-class running order, practically new, \$500 cash. A. Love, Boissevain, Man. Phone

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**FOR SALE—COMBINATION THRESHER, 20-** inch cylinder, excellent condition, also International side delivery rake and loader. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 30-3

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**SELLING—ONE J. I. CASE STEAM ENGINE**, 20 H.P., as good as new, \$800 cash. Apply to Paul Blaser, Markinch, Sask. 30-2

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND STEAM TRACTION** engine. State price, terms and condition first letter. Carl Schoenhals, 330-8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM ANY ONE HAVING** discarded 25 H.P. type D I.H.C. tractor. Box 77, Speers, Sask. 30-2

**FOR SALE—THRESHING-PLOWING OUTFIT.** Write for particulars. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—36-60 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARA-** tor, good condition, \$500. Alex. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 30-2

**AVERY 12-25 COAL OIL TRACTOR, NEARLY** new, \$300 cash, balance time. Jack Griffin, Hawarden, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—REPAIR PARTS FOR BIG 4-36**, new gears, pistons, etc. Cheap. B. Peterson, Leslie, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE SIX-FURROW EN-** gine gang, 14-inch, first-class shape. Price \$175. J. Gonda, Hafford, Sask. 30-5

**PRICED TO SELL—12-25 FAIRBANKS-MORSE** tractor, guaranteed. H. Dutton, Veteran, Alta. 30-3

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND 20-INCH GARDEN** City feeder, in good repair. W. E. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 30-2

**FOR SALE—TWO STEAM TRACTORS AND** Case steel separator, perfect order. James W. Orr, Beulah, Man. 29-4

**NINE-HORSE GAS ENGINE. WILL TAKE** few cows or 12-inch chopper. Chas. Palmer, Broadview, Sask. 29-2

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**WANTED—STEWART COMBINATION** loader, good condition. Doug. Montgomery, Kronau, Sask. 29-2

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## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

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## FARM LANDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

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**GOOD QUARTER-SECTION, HALF IN CROP,** N.E. 21-30-26 W3, four miles from Dewar Lake, G.T.P., Biggar to Loversna. 70 acres Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife on summerfallow; nice looking crop; three or four acres oats on summerfallow; 75 acres summerfallow ready for next year's crop; ten acres round buildings; fenced; small shack and stable, three granaries, well, pump. Buildings not good repair. \$5,000 cash, mostly cash, not after 15th August. Reason selling, have two places eight miles apart, too much time wasted going between. A. Clark, Smiley, Sask., or N.E. 25-31-26 W3. 29-2

**OREGON ALFALFA LAND—NO CASH PAYMENT,** long-term terms, 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water, near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 105 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U.S.A. 27-7

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**IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN** offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-9

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EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,  
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WANTED

Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, No. 1.....17-18c  
Eggs, fresh.....21c  
Broilers.....Highest Market Price  
Ducks and Turkeys.....Highest Market Price  
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Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.  
97 AIKENS STREET WINNIPEG

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED UNTIL  
AUGUST 7 (INCLUSIVE)

Live Hens, over 5 lbs., extra fat.....19c  
Over 5 lbs., good condition.....16c  
4 to 5 lbs., good condition.....15c  
Under 4 lbs., good condition.....14c  
Roosters.....10c Turkeys, good condition.....16c

BROILERS, DUCKINGS, OLD  
DUCKS

Let us know what you have to offer and we will be glad to give you a price, or ship them to us and we will certainly give you a square deal.

All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write us for crates and we will forward without delay.  
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG

## A Co-operative Story

A hundred years ago, eighteen weavers who "viewed with serious concern the many disadvantages in purchasing the necessities of life," put their pennies together and started a little store in the highlands of Scotland. They organized the Larkhall Virtualizing Society, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, which has been trying to smooth out the "disadvantages" the workers of Lanarkshire have been under ever since 1821. Starting with the noble band of 18 members, it now has more than 2,500 on its rolls. Its beginning capital, which amounted to no more than \$95, has now grown to more than \$400,000. One salesman was able to manage the

business in the little virtualizing shop when it opened its doors, and he was paid \$4.00 a week for his services. Now the weekly payroll of the employees in the shop total \$1,500.

Strict and precise rules governed the members of this society in its early days, and explain its long and successful life. Penalties were provided for any disloyal members. The by-laws stated that "every member shall be bound to purchase the whole of his goods from the society, and failing to do so shall lose his proportion of the profits on the two succeeding balances, and if found guilty a second time the managers shall have no alternative but to exclude him from the society." As late as 1864 two members were expelled "as their purchases were not up to the standard set up by the committee." Other penalties were provided. If a

member refused to serve on a committee he had to pay a fine of half-a-crown. If he was late to meeting, he was fined a shilling.

In the early days of the co-operative, the profits were distributed according to the number of shares each working-man had invested. In 1892 the society changed its by-laws providing for dividends to be paid on the purchases made.

In the co-operative movement of every country of Europe such devoted co-operation as this has occurred again and again. It offers encouragement and cheer to impatient workers who expect the rewards of co-operation to be visible immediately, and who are not willing to wait for the slow, solid, steady development of co-operative enterprises on the sound foundation of public confidence and support.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 20, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Business during the past week has been of comparatively small proportions. Sales of old crop wheat for immediate shipment has had the effect of maintaining a premium of around ten cents on July delivery over the October future. Offerings have been light and demand just sufficient to care for them. October wheat suffered a further decline on straight short selling during the early part of the week to be followed by a bulge yesterday on reported crop damage, which forced values up near the dollar mark. This proved short lived. Market fell heavily today, closing weak at 97½c for October. This new crop future is purely and simply a weather market at the moment. If any export business has been done in new crop wheat the amount has been small. Undoubtedly under such favorable conditions buyers will hold off as long as possible. Conditions are not favorable to an advancing market, but it is more of a two-sided affair than it was a few weeks ago when prices were much higher. There is quite a short interest now in this new crop wheat, and the buying power will come from that source in event of crop improvement during the next few weeks.

**COARSE GRAINS**—There is little change in value. Market has been narrow with the usual fluctuation. Some barley has been disposed of around the fifty cent mark, but the amount comparatively small. Oats demand is just fair and odd cars only are changing hands. The same applies to the rye market.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 16 to 21 inclusive	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21
Oct. 95½ 95½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½	95½ 95½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½	95½ 95½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½	95½ 95½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½
Dec. 92½ 93½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½	92½ 93½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½	92½ 93½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½	92½ 93½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½
Oats—	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21
Oct. 38½ 39 39½ 40½ 40½ 40½	38½ 39 39½ 40½ 40½ 40½	38½ 39 39½ 40½ 40½ 40½	38½ 39 39½ 40½ 40½ 40½
Dec. 35½ 36½ 36½ 37½ 37½ 37½	35½ 36½ 36½ 37½ 37½ 37½	35½ 36½ 36½ 37½ 37½ 37½	35½ 36½ 36½ 37½ 37½ 37½
Barley—	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21
July 48½ 48½ 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½	48½ 48½ 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½	48½ 48½ 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½	48½ 48½ 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½
Oct. 48½ 49½ 50½ 51½ 51½ 51½	48½ 49½ 50½ 51½ 51½ 51½	48½ 49½ 50½ 51½ 51½ 51½	48½ 49½ 50½ 51½ 51½ 51½
Flax—	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21
July 217 220 224 223½ 224 225½	217 220 224 223½ 224 225½	217 220 224 223½ 224 225½	217 220 224 223½ 224 225½
Oct. 188½ 190½ 194½ 198 196 195½	188½ 190½ 194½ 198 196 195½	188½ 190½ 194½ 198 196 195½	188½ 190½ 194½ 198 196 195½
Rye—	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21	16 17 18 19 20 21
July 62½ 62½ 63½ 64½ 64½ 64½	62½ 62½ 63½ 64½ 64½ 64½	62½ 62½ 63½ 64½ 64½ 64½	62½ 62½ 63½ 64½ 64½ 64½
Oct. 64½ 64½ 66 67½ 66½ 67½	64½ 64½ 66 67½ 66½ 67½	64½ 64½ 66 67½ 66½ 67½	64½ 64½ 66 67½ 66½ 67½

**MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES**  
Spring Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.12½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.07½; Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.01½ to \$1.03½; No. 1 hard, 99½c to \$1.02½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 95½c to 98½c; No. 1 durum, 92½c

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
July 16 to July 21, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE	2 CW
July 16	70½	43½	40½	40½	38½	37½	48½	46½	43½	43½	217	213	192	62½			
17	70½	44	41½	41½	39½	38	48½	46½	43½	43	220	216	190	62½			
18	72½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	47½	44½	44½	224	220	194	62½			
19	74½	44½	42½	42½	40	39	50½	48½	45½	45½	223½	219½	193½	64½			
20	73½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	48½	45½	45½	224½	220½	194½	64½			
21	74½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	48½	45½	45½	225½	221½	195½	64½			
Week Ago	75½	44½	41½	41½	39½	39½	49	46½	43½	43½	215½	211½	190½	62½			
Year Ago	77½	50½	47½	47½	45½	42½	64½	62½	59½	59	240	234½	216	82			

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuff



## The Old-Fashioned Preacher

Old Parson Stubbs he used to preach at Tobin's schoolhouse and at Beach; a preacher of the olden brand with scripture verses right at hand, with half the Bible learned by rote, right in his head where he could quote; I'm sure the bells of heaven rang both when he prayed and when he sang! He raised a loud reproving din against old-fashioned breeds of sin. He spoke aloud—some say he raved—about the need of "getting saved." He held "revivals" now and then where women, kids and grown-up men, with tear-streams coursing down the face, "sought pardon, purity and grace." He thundered forth "the Truth," "the Word," in tones that were distinctly heard; he had one "message" meant for all, 'twas: "Seek redemption from 'the fall!'" The parson died in '93; his last song was: "Abide With Me"; his last words were: "It is His Way! Goodbye, I'm going home today!" A man now preaches in his place who scoffs the very sound of "grace." He has A.M.'s and Ph.D.'s, and other marks of high degrees. He lectures on the planet Mars, the glory of the moon and stars, the beauty of the mountain range and other topics vague and strange! His lectures might be very good if they were ever understood, but they don't put a man on pins and make him sorry for his sins; they never stir a wicked gent up to the point where he'll repent! I wonder what this man will sing when slipping off to meet "the King," and if, like Parson Stubbs, he'll say "Goodbye, I'm going home today?"

## WHEAT PRICES

July 16 to 21 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 16	105½	102½	97½	91½	88½	82½
17	104½	102½	97½	90½	87½	81½
18	106½	103½	99½	92½	89½	83½
19	108½	106½	101½	94½	91½	85½
20	107½	105½	100½	92½	89½	84½
21	108½	105½	101½	93½	90½	85½
Week Ago	106½	104	100	94½	91½	85½
Year Ago	136½	131½	120½	107½	96½	86½

The heavy growth of rank green grass is not producing the necessary finish on cattle, and the bulk of these cattle are very disappointing killers, and are very plain feeders. There continues to be a reasonably good demand for prime well-finished stuff. Best grass butcher steers are bringing from 6c to 6½c, with heavier steers slightly less than this. Best butcher steers are selling down as low as 3½c to 4c per lb. The cow market is a shade weaker, tops bringing from 4c to 4½c, with an odd one higher and the medium kinds from 2½c to 3½c. Prime butcher heifers are selling from 5½c to 6c; medium kinds from 4½c to 5c, and stock heifers from 2½c to 3c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 4½c to 5c, with an odd one on the flesh order higher and the medium kinds down to 3½c to 4c. Best stocker steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 3c. A great many plain calves are now coming forward and are selling at disappointing prices. Best veal calves are bringing from 6½c to 7c, with the common calves from 2½c to 4c, and the medium kinds from 5c to 6c.

The hog market has strengthened this week, with thick-smooths quoted at \$8.75 and a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The run of sheep and lambs has been heavy and the market slightly lower. Best lambs weighing over 80 pounds are bringing from 11c to 12c, and lighter lambs from 8c to 10c. Best sheep are bringing from 5½c to 6½c, and yearlings from 6c to 7½c.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
Prime butcher steers.....\$6.00 to \$6.50  
Good to choice steers.....5.00 to 6.00  
Medium to good steers.....4.00 to 5.00  
Common steers.....3.50 to 4.00  
Choice feeder steers.....4.50 to 5.00  
Common feeder steers.....3.00 to 4.00  
Choice stocker steers.....3.50 to 4.00  
Common stocker steers.....2.50 to 3.50  
Choice butcher heifers.....5.50 to 6.00  
Fair to good heifers.....4.00 to 5.00  
Medium heifers.....3.50 to 4.00  
Choice stock heifers.....2.50 to 3.00  
Choice butcher cows.....4.00 to 4.25  
Fair to good cows.....3.00 to 3.50  
Breedy stock cows.....2.00 to 2.50  
Canner cows.....1.50 to 2.00  
Choice springers.....50.00 to 75.00  
Common springers.....25.00 to 40.00  
Choice veal calves.....6.50 to 7.00  
Common calves.....2.00 to 4.00  
Heavy bull calves.....3.00 to 4.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Some of the dealers are now quoting on a graded basis, extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c, cracks 10c, delivered. Extras jobbing 28c to 30c, firsts 24c to 26c, seconds 18c to 20c. Receipts continue light, demand fair. One car of 200 firsts and 200 seconds is rolling Winnipeg to Montreal, costing 24c and 18c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Impassable roads due to heavy rains have curtailed receipts in this province. At some points storage stocks have had to be taken to supply the local demand. Dealers are quoting 14c to 15c delivered. In the North Battleford section there is a heavy falling off in receipts and gatherers are now offered 20c. Poultry: Live hens are still arriving at 10c to 12c delivered.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is more active under lighter receipts. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 19c, firsts 17c, seconds 10c. Extras are jobbing at 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 18c. Poultry: Receipts of live poultry continue light, though there is some increase over last year. Dealers are quoting live delivered broilers 18c, fowl 10c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported weak with receipts practically nil and prices unchanged. Poultry: None reported moving.

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 229 cattle, 53 calves, 641 hogs and 271 sheep. The quality of the offerings in the cattle division was mostly medium and trading was slow under light demand. Prices in the killing classes were 50c to 75c under the opening of the week. Stockers and feeders sold steady under fair demand and constituted the bulk of today's market. Medium butcher steers sold at \$4.00; cows, \$3.10 to \$3.70; calves up to \$3.50. Stocker steers, \$3.50 to \$4.35; heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; stocker cows, \$2.00 to \$2.75. Hogs sold steady at \$8.55 for thick smooths, and \$9.40 for select bacon.

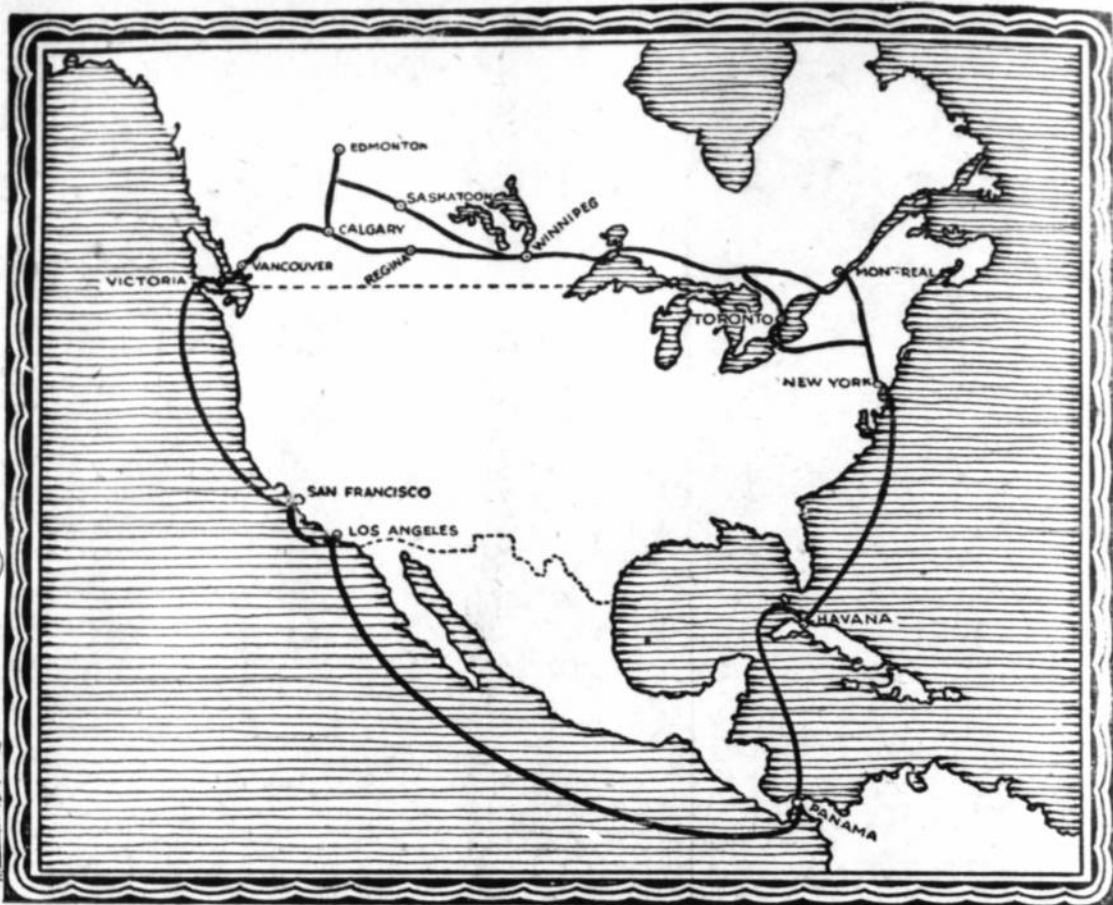
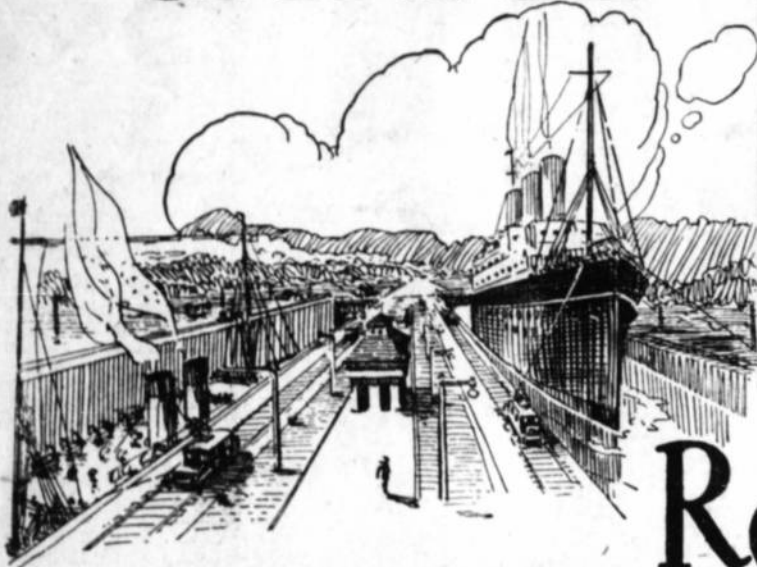
## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean, 90s to 93s; prime 86s to 93s; bales 92s to 98s; firm, good demand. American, 75s to 82s, firm. Irish, 110s to 118s, small supplies. Danish, 103s to 112s, steady. Danish killings 61,000 head. Considering the heavy volume of Danish the market appears to be in fairly strong condition.



# NEXT WINTER

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